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Baltic States, City of Riga. Auction 135
Under Sweden. Charles X. Gustav, 1654-1660. 5 ducats "1645" (1654).
Estimate: € 15,000. Price realized: € 70,000.



Russian Empire. Auction 135
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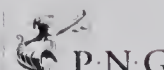
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On the cover: Camel caravan, circa 1918. Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs, LC-M34-ART-210[P&P].

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The American Numismatic Society, organized in 1858 and incorporated in 1865 in New York State, operates as a research museum under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code and is recognized as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) as confirmed on November 1, 1970. The original objectives of the ANS, "the collection and preservation of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of Numismatics," have evolved into the mission approved by the Society's governing Council in 1993.

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From the Executive Director

Ute Wartenberg Kagan

Dear Members and Friends,

In our last issue, I wrote about our efforts to move ahead with digitizing our collections, and I am very pleased to report that over the last few months, we have enhanced significantly our online databases. Our new library catalogue went online and has been well received. Our next priority is to add barcodes to the library's entire collection and to catalogue all our remaining books, particularly the collection in the Rare Book Room. Our librarian is now being helped by a great team of assistants and volunteers; expect a report on more exciting news soon.

The improvements to our new collections database are coming along well. Our collection of U.S. coins now has a specialized search engine that organizes our holdings according to the categories used in the Red Book. We are also delighted to announce that our entire collection of large cents and all our major coins of the colonial period have now been digitized and are available to view online. This was only made possible through a remarkably generous donation from our Trustee Dan Holmes, who made an extraordinary leadership gift toward both our digitization project and the general fund. I hope that other donors will take on sections of our collection. A donation of \$20 per coin, which is fully tax deductible, enables us to photograph the coin and produce an enhanced online catalogue entry. We are very pleased that several members have expressed an interest in the Roman imperial series, and we hope to be able to digitize and make available online our amazing holdings in this area soon. None of this could happen without our dedicated group of curatorial assistants and interns.

Although much of our efforts at present are focused on our online projects, we continue to work on regular museum activities. We are very pleased to announce a major exhibition on counterfeit currency, which is being prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Secret Service and will open at the Federal Reserve Bank in April. On display will be a large number of counterfeit bills made abroad and domestically, which demonstrate the various counterfeiting methods used today and in the past and testify to the problem of counterfeit money from the

inception of the United States to the present day. In a video and through numerous photographs provided by the Secret Service, the details of the agents' work of combating counterfeiting will be displayed for the first time. The exhibition will be on view at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York until early 2011. I hope that many of our members will make a special trip to see this unique exhibit.

This spring issue celebrates our many donors who are helping to make the ANS such an active organization. We honored Victor England, one of our steadfast supporters, at our 2010 gala, which was a wonderful event. Many thanks to all our friends and sponsors, who helped raise over \$200,000. Our new donor plaques, which you can see in the News section of this magazine, beautifully commemorate our members' commitment to this institution. Let me thank in closing our supporter John Adams, for his truly outstanding support for our library. During the recent auction of the Stack's library, the ANS purchased several significant items for our Rare Book Room. John advised us and bid on all of the objects—and he also donated the full amount needed for our purchases. We are very grateful for his most generous support.

Sincerely,
Ute Wartenberg Kagan
Executive Director, ANS



*Facing page: Halfway up
Jabal au-Nabi Shu'ayb, the
highest point in Arabia, in the
the Yemeni highlands (Photo
by Peter van Alfen).*

COINAGE OF THE CARAVAN KINGDOMS

A NEW ANS PUBLICATION

PETER VAN ALFEN

Arabia: on the edge of the world, isolated by its harsh geography and unyielding climate, whose inhabitants hoard a wealth of gold and incense (and oil!)—this image of Araby the Blest has been repeated by Western writers and artists from antiquity to the present day. The distance from the West, culturally and geographically, has also given rise to numerous myths, such as the spice-guarding winged snakes in Herodotus (3.107). While many of the myths have been dispelled, others endure. The Queen of Sheba and her incense-bearing entourage (*1 Kings* 10:1–13), for example, continue to populate books and film.

Our understanding of the ancient history of the peninsula is far from complete. This is partly due to the fact that, in modern academia, ancient Arabia continues to occupy a peripheral space between studies of the ancient Greco-Roman, Egyptian, and Near Eastern worlds, on the one hand, and that of the Islamic period on the other, and so remains largely neglected in its own right. In recent years, however, a small group of archaeologists, epigraphists, and numismatists have shed considerable light on Arabia's history before Islam. As the ancient cultures and inhabitants of the peninsula come into sharper focus and the role that they played in regional history grows ever larger, many aspects of their history

and material culture remain underappreciated. This is especially true of ancient Arabian coinages. Although these coins have received a fair amount of scholarly attention since the nineteenth century, much of this work has escaped the purview of the wider community of numismatists and economic historians. Indeed, practically none of the research done since the 1960s has warranted any notice in the otherwise comprehensive *Survey of Numismatic Research* published every five years by the International Numismatic Commission. At the same time, the number of studies on ancient Arabian coinages has increased dramatically due to the recent appearance of many new hoards and types of coins. Archaeologists have also made important new discoveries, offering fresh insights into the communities that produced the coins and how they used them both as economic instruments and sociopolitical documents.

Seen from a wider perspective, the facts that the earliest South Arabian coins imitated those of the Greek polis Athens, and the earliest East Arabian coins those of Alexander the Great, links the problem of monetization and coin use in Arabia to similar problems elsewhere in the Mediterranean and Levant. Questions of how communities in the Mediterranean world became monetized, for example, and the economic and social



Fig. 1: Bar'an Temple, Marib, Yemen, c. 800 BC.

ramifications of coin use have been the subject of much recent work (see *ANS Magazine* 2, no. 1 [2003]: 16–17; *ANS Magazine* 4, no. 1 [2005]: 32–33). Although similar questions have yet to be fully investigated for Arabia, it is becoming clear that the Arabian problem of monetization, while distinctive in its details, is nevertheless an important facet in the larger problem of coin production and use in the greater ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern worlds generally.

To address these issues, the ANS is publishing this year *Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms: Studies in Ancient Arabian Monetization*, edited by Martin Huth and Peter van Alfen. The offshoot of a workshop organized by Martin Huth (see *ANS Magazine* 4, no. 3 [2005]: 8), the volume represents the first comprehensive look at ancient Arabian coinage in toto since George Hill's 1922 British Museum catalogue. In addition to a catalogue and updated typologies of Philistian, Nabataean, Minaen, Qatabanian, Sabaean, Himyarite, and Gerrhean coinages, among others, and die studies of the owl and Alexander imitations, this volume features essays written by archaeologists and epigraphists that situate the coins within their political, social, and economic contexts. As these studies demonstrate, the beginnings of coinage in Arabia followed two very distinct traditions, the first along a line

Fig. 2: Ancient Arabia.

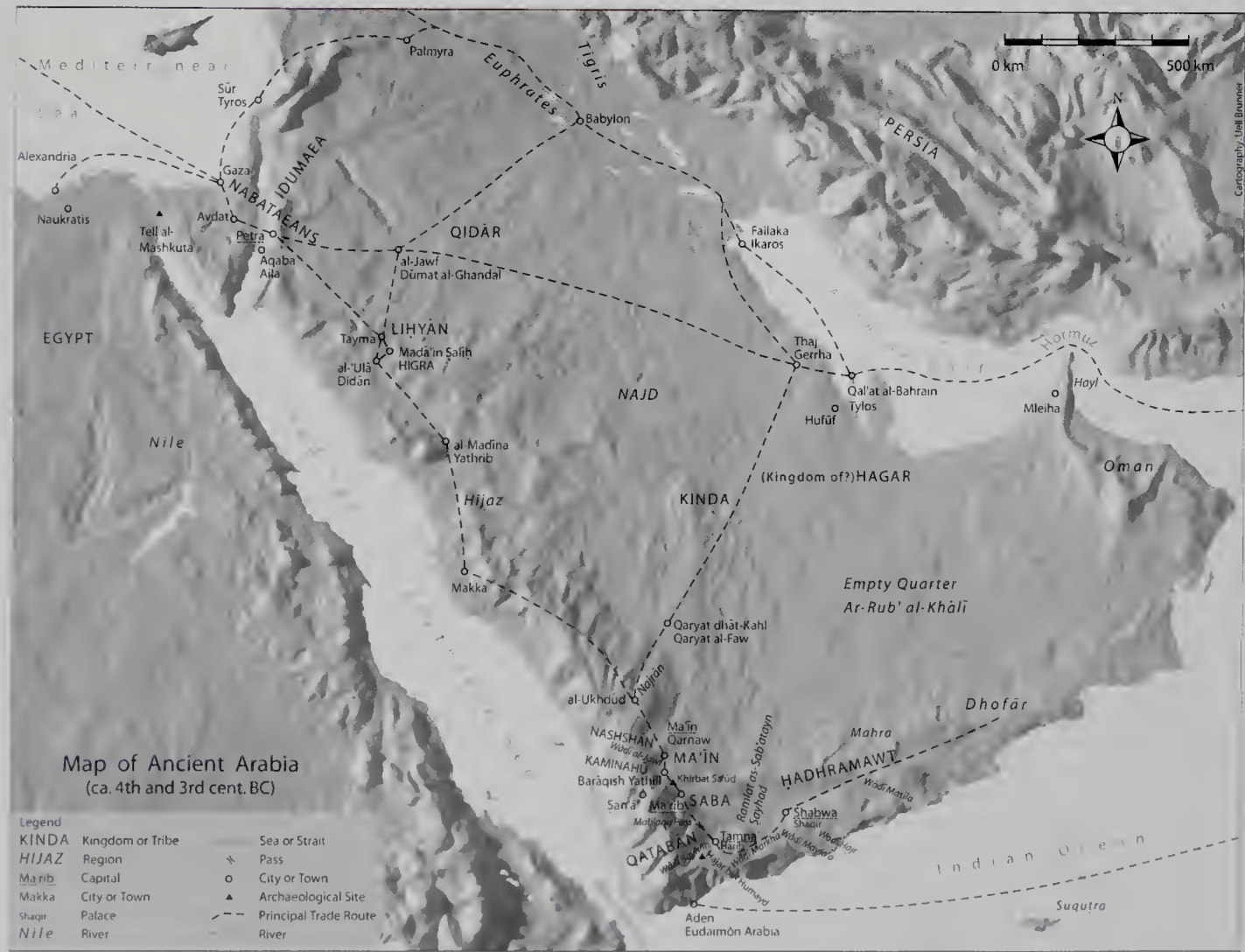




Fig. 3: Overview of Qatabanian and Sabaean "owls" and their denominational system.

roughly from Gaza on the Mediterranean coast to the Hadhramawt on the Arabian Sea, the other in eastern Arabia, running along the Persian Gulf coast from the mouth of the Euphrates to the Oman peninsula.

The beginning of coinage in the Gaza-Hadhramawt tradition appears intimately related to the trade in frankincense and myrrh, borne by camel caravans from South Arabia (modern Yemen) to the north, that fed the enormous demand for these spices in Greek and other Mediterranean cultures. For over five hundred years, from the tenth century BC on, the Sabaeans were the dominant group in South Arabia, and they used the riches derived from this trade to reach artistic and architectural highs such as the Marib dam and Bar'an Temple (fig. 1), achievements comparable to any in the Greek world. But at some point around 400 BC they ceded their lead to the Kingdom of Qataban, a group of communities centered in Timna' that expanded their control over the Yemeni highlands.

The Qatabanians struck the first coins in Arabia soon after, imitating the Athenian owl (fig. 3), the *moneta franca* of eastern Mediterranean exchange and a coin also widely imitated in Egypt and the Levant. While the initial Qatabanian coins looked Athenian and the largest coin had a tetradrachm-like weight of 16.8 g, the similarities stopped there. The denominational system, based on halves, was unique, as was their most distinctive feature, marks on the cheek to denote the denominations (fig. 3).

This short-lived and comparatively small series gave way to a new series of imitations produced by the Sabaeans on a wholly new, heavier standard, with a *nsf* of approximately 5.3 g as the largest denomination. This initial issue was huge—a virtual flood of coinage—far larger than the Qatabanian series and, like their predecessors, these coins also bore many of the same denominational marks (fig. 3). Once this initial flourish of coinage ended around 300 BC, the Sabaeans settled into a steady, prolonged, but not vast production of owl imitations bearing various monograms and symbols on the reverse (fig. 4). As on Greek coinage, these forty-eight discrete letters, monograms, and symbols could refer to individual moneyers producing successive issues, but this interpretation is complicated by a number of problems. For one, the die study has shown that there are no links between the obverses of the forty-eight individual series, evidence that could be interpreted in a number of ways. Were these, for example, contemporary issues produced by different components within the Sabaean federation? The Sabaeans continued to produce these Old Style owls into the second century BC, when they were replaced by New Style owl imitations (fig. 3). These ceased production at about the same time that the Athenians themselves ended New Style production in the first century BC.

One of the most important breakthroughs in recent years has been the discovery and translation of new documents from ancient South Arabia. Like the Greeks, the Sabaeans produced monumental inscriptions (fig. 5), but they also

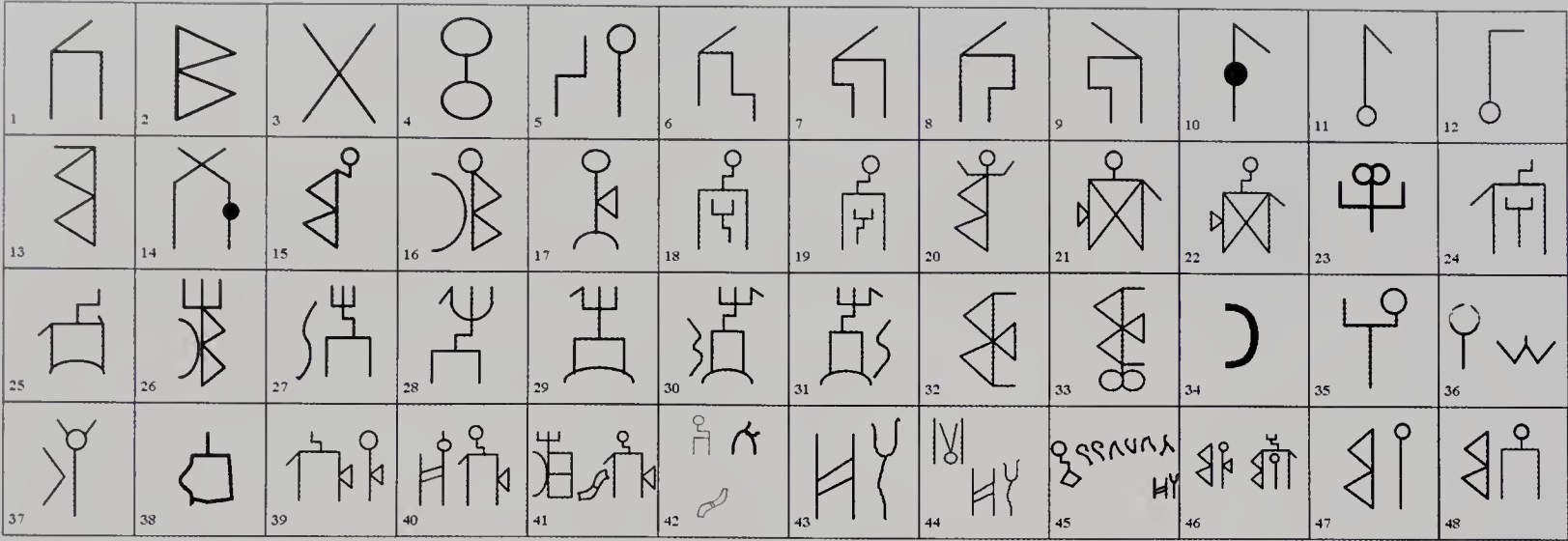


Fig. 4: Monograms and symbols appearing on the reverse of Sabaean “owls.”

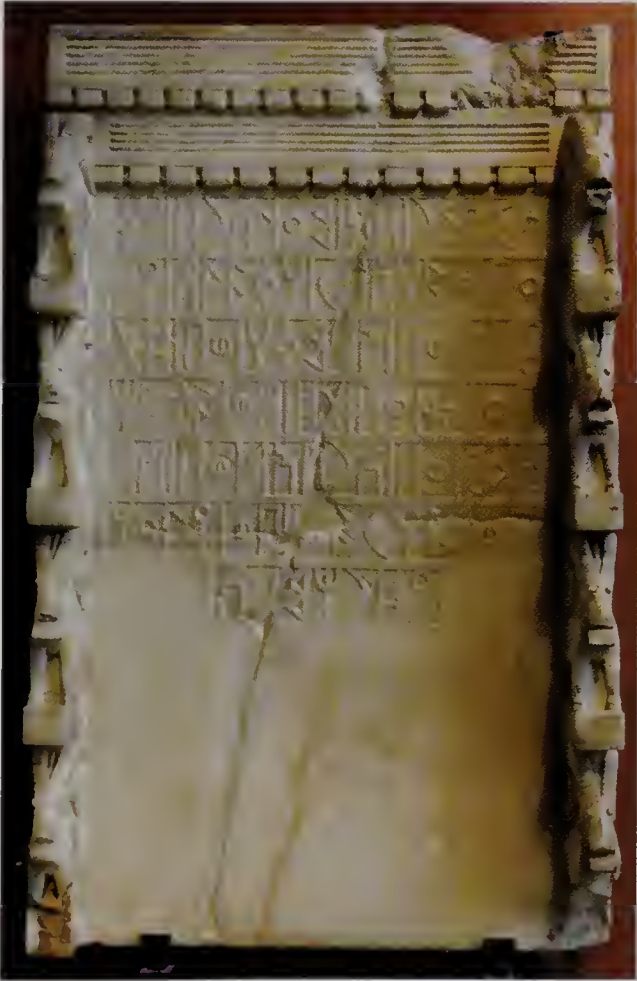


Fig. 5: Votive stele addressed to the Sabaean god Almaqah, c. 700 BC. (96.5 x 59 cm, Louvre DAO 18; RES 4336; Marie-Lan Nguyen)

wrote voluminously on palm stalks (fig. 6) and wooden sticks, which have been recovered by the thousands in archaeological excavations in Yemen. As epigraphists have worked on these small documents, they have discovered business correspondence, contracts, and receipts, giving insight into how the Sabaeans of the fourth and third centuries BC were using and talking about their coins.

The production of coinage on the eastern side of the Arabian peninsula did not begin until long after coin use was established in South Arabia. Unlike the coinages produced in the Gaza-Hadhramawt tradition, which all initially imitated Athenian types, producers in the Gulf region adopted Alexander’s types as their model. This might be expected, however, given the long-standing links between Mesopotamia and the Gulf and the fact that it was not until Alexander’s foray into Mesopotamia that this region produced coins for the first time. The Macedonian mints at Babylon and elsewhere in the Near East produced a significant volume of Alexander-type coinage, the production of which was continued by the Seleucids up to a century after Alexander’s death.

Several imitative Alexander types were produced in eastern Arabia, including those inscribed in the name of Shams (s^2ms^l) (fig. 7); with horizontal s^2 ; with vertical s^2 ; in the name Abyatha (fig. 8); in the name of Harithat, King of (or from) Hagar ($mlk\ hgr$) (fig. 9); and those in the name of Queen Abiel—or rather, a succession of queens named Abiel (figs. 10–11). The coinage in the name of Shams (s^2ms^l), the major deity of the region, and the related coinages with the vertical and horizontal s^2 (probably an abbreviation of s^2ms^l) is politically significant, for the very reason that the coins make no obvious political statement, unlike those minted in the name of rulers. Abyatha, Harithat, and the Abiels were certainly local rulers, but we cannot say with any certainty who exactly these rulers were or where precisely their territories lay.

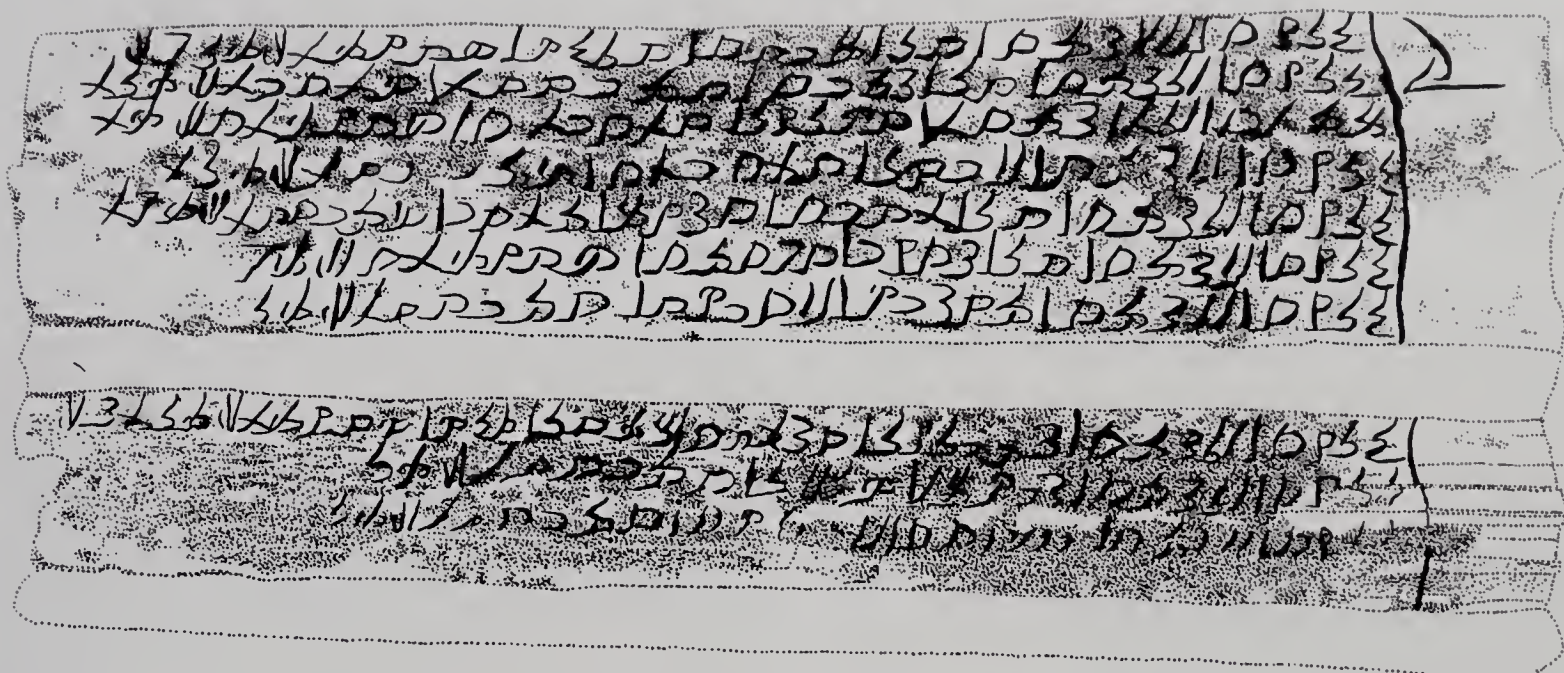


Fig. 6: Facsimile of a Sabaean receipt written on a palm stalk.
(X.BSB.6; for translation, see Peter Stein, "The Monetary Terminology of Ancient South Arabia in Light of New Epigraphic Evidence," in *Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms*)



Fig. 7: Gerrha? In the name of Shams. AR tetradrachm. Circa 230–220 BC. 16.41 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 106)



Fig. 8: Dumat al-Jandal? In the name of Abyatha. AR tetradrachm. Circa 220–204 BC. 16.58 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 115)



Fig. 9: Kingdom of Hagar. In the name of Harithat. AR tetradrachm. Circa 150–100 BC. 16.38 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 117)



Fig. 10: Eastern Arabia. In the name of Abiel. AR tetradrachm. Circa 230 BC. 16.54 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 121)



Fig. 11: Mleiha? In the name of Abiel. AE tetradrachm. Circa AD 1st century. 14.97 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 135)



Fig. 12: Gerrha? Imitation of tetradrachm of Antiochus III. Circa 200–187 BC. 16.46 g. (Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms, no. 109)

Although we know little about the internal eastern Arabian political and economic situation at the time these coins first appeared toward the end of the third century BC, it is probable that Seleucid intervention in the region, rather than trade, had a bearing on the development of coinage there. At some point around 300 BC, the Seleucids established a garrison on the island of Ikaros/Falaika, which, despite the occasional uprising, appears to have remained in Seleucid hands through the end of the century. Antiochus III famously marched along the Gulf coast in circa 204 BC in an attempt to exert Seleucid dominance, managing in the process to extract huge amounts of frankincense, stacte, and bullion from the Gerrheans (Polybius 13.9.4–5). In his wake, Antiochus left his numismatic imprint on the region in the form of several Seleucid-inspired imitations (e.g., fig. 12). It is tempting to see these and the surge in the production of Alexander imitations toward the end of the third century in eastern Arabia as part of a response to the Seleucid threat.

Most of the Arabian Alexanders appear short lived. The major exception is the coinage in the name of Queen Abiel. Although these were produced over a very long period of time (c. 230 BC–first century AD), we cannot be certain that the coins bearing the different patronyms in Aramaic (e.g., *'b'l brt Nšyl*, *'b'l brt M'smš*) were produced in succession (one queen following the other) or if there were substantial chronological gaps between the different issues. It is also possible that, like the Alexander coinage, some of the Abiel issues could be posthumous, continuing the series after the demise of the originator. Stylistic changes took place over time, however, generally toward greater simplification or abstraction of the original design, as did both a drop in the weight standard and a change in the metal content of the coins. The earliest Abiels were struck in silver to a standard of approximately 16.8 g for the tetradrachm; the last issues were struck in billon or bronze at a standard of roughly 14.5 g. The dating of the very last Abiels remains difficult, and for this reason we cannot know if the growing Parthian presence in the area in the mid-first century AD had any effect on the cessation or continued production of the coins.

Further Reading

Hoyland, R. G. 2001. *Arabia and the Arabs: From the Bronze Age to the coming of Islam*. Routledge.

Huth, M., and P. G. van Alfen. 2010. *Coinage of the caravan kingdoms: Studies in ancient Arabian monetization*. New York: American Numismatic Society [forthcoming].

Library News

Duplicate Sale at the NYCINC

By Elizabeth Hahn



Lot viewing at the ANS Headquarters.

The New York International Coin Show was the scene of the sale of ANS library duplicates for the benefit of the care and future development of the library. The lot viewing took place at the ANS headquarters, on January 7–8, 2010. The location away from the convention did not deter eager bidders, who came in a steady flow to browse the items up for auction.

The auction itself took place on January 9, in conjunction with another important sale of numismatic works, that of the Stack Family Library. A total of five hundred lots were auctioned off in nearly five hours, in the Norse Suite of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Some sixty-eight registered bidders were in attendance, in addition to a dozen phone bidders and over thirty Internet bidders. According to George Kolbe, this was “only the second time that a single-day, numismatic-literature auction has grossed over a million dollars.” Among the important works of the Stack Family Library, the two highest grossing lots were numbers 79 and 80, which included the “original inventory records, correspondence, and other materials relating to the acquisition by Stack’s of the Col. Green collection of United States and foreign gold coins and its disposition to King Farouk and others,” and Joseph B. Stack’s personal set of the photographic record of the Colonel Green

Collection of United States quarter eagles, half eagles, and eagles. Both lots brought a final bid of \$70,000 each. Harvey Stack was present at the sale and called several of



Harvey Stack as auctioneer and George Kolbe identify bidders at the auction. Photo courtesy of Tim Williams.

the lots, including these two.

The final hour of the sale saw the auctioning of the hundred lots of ANS duplicates, which were selected during several months last fall. The duplicates included a large number of important auction catalogs, including sales of Hirsch, Ratto, Rollin & Feuarent, and more. Other notable lots included a rare 1925 William W. C. Wilson sale catalog from November 16–18, 1925, with photographic plates, which hammered at \$3,250 on a \$2,500 estimate; and a complete nine-volume set of the later nineteenth-century edition of Sestini’s *Lettere e dissertazioni numismatiche*, an important work that records various European coin collections. The Sestini set hammered at \$3,000 on a \$1,500 estimate. In general, bids were strong and the overall sale was a success.

An event on this scale requires the coordinated efforts of many individuals; specifically, I would like to thank John W. Adams and Dan Hamelberg for their efforts to help secure items for the ANS library. These new acquisitions will be featured in more detail in a future issue of this library column. George Kolbe prepared informative and thorough catalogs for both the Stack Library and the ANS duplicate sales. His devoted team, which included David Fanning, spent a number of hours unpacking and preparing the five hundred lots for viewing at the ANS and repacking everything for shipment. Herbert Kreindler, despite a very full schedule at the New York International, gave his time in calling the auction.



Facing page: The encased 1916 McKinley Memorial commemorative gold dollar that the author "rediscovered" in the ANS cabinet (ANS 1987.106.2, gift of Neil S. Berman; photo enlarged).

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ONE OF THESE? MYSTERIES IN THE ANS CABINET

BILL SUDBRINK

Almost everyone has heard the phrase "A funny thing happened on the way to the Forum." Here at the ANS, we have a corollary: "Look what I found while looking for such and such!" This often happens, but I am especially reminded of a day last year when I was pulling numismatic items from the vault to be photographed.

Some of the items requested were listed as "U.S. Tokens." Now, the ANS has a number of trays which have the general title of "U.S. Tokens"; many of these are then further defined, for example, "Transportation," "Civil War," and so on. Having difficulty in finding some of the items, I pulled out a tray simply marked as "U.S. Tokens." In this tray were about fifty items neatly arranged in their little boxes; another hundred or so lay loose in the tray. What caught my eye was the glitter of gold: in the center of this miscellany were three encased U.S. gold coins: two quarter eagles and a 1916 McKinley Memorial gold dollar. I did not recall ever having seen an encased U.S. gold coin, or even reading about one. I was busy that day and soon went back to work—but not before writing down the encased dollar's accession number (ANS 1987.106.2).

The coin in question is a 1916 McKinley Memorial commemorative gold dollar encased in a copper ring. The ring is 7.5 mm wide, and the piece has a total diameter of 30 mm. The total weight of the piece is 10.197 grams. The legend on the obverse of the encasement reads CHRISTMAS GREETINGS / 1916 / FROM TRACY R. BANGS; the reverse encasement legend reads W. H. BURR / MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A mysterious item to be sure. Who was this Tracy R. Bangs? To whom did he (or she?) give the piece? Did Bangs give similar gifts to others? Who was W. H. Burr? And why did Bangs choose to give as a Christmas gift an encased 1916 McKinley Memorial commemorative gold dollar, instead of the more usual necktie, handkerchief, or gold watch?

Bangs is listed in *Who Was Who, Vol. 1892–1942*, from which source I gleaned the following brief biography. He was born in Le Sueur, Minnesota, on April 29, 1862, studied law under his father, and was admitted to the North Dakota bar in 1885. He married in 1887 and had



The University of North Dakota.



The Grand Forks, North Dakota, train station, circa 1910.

two sons. He practiced law in North Dakota with several judges; was a member of the law firm of Bangs, Hamilton & Bangs; worked as an attorney for Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., the Occidental Life Insurance Co., and the City of Grand Forks, North Dakota, among others; served as the U.S. District Attorney for North Dakota from 1894 to 1898; and is identified with much important North Dakota litigation of that era. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Dakota for five years and served as president of the board from 1914 to 1915. He died on February 22, 1936, in Grand Forks, at the age of seventy-three.

In brief, Mr. Tracy R. Bangs was a frontier lawyer, active locally and nationally. Trying to find a numismatic connection for Bangs, I checked the membership records for both the ANS and the ANA, but he seems not to have been a member of either organization, nor is there any information to suggest any involvement with any numismatics club or organization.

Who was the man named on the reverse, W. H. Burr? Internet searches did locate several W. H. Burrs from this time period and general geographical area. One was a structural engineer usually located in New York City; another was the traffic manager for the Western Express Company, which was headquartered in Minneapolis, although Burr himself was located in Toronto. Working with my cousin, an amateur genealogist, we located a William H. Burr of Minneapolis in the 1910 census. In 1910, Burr was forty-four years old and had a wife and a sixteen-year-old daughter. His occupation is described as "Own Income." Is he the W. H. Burr referenced on the ANS piece? There is no way at this point to tell for sure, but I am going to assume that he is and that he had the encasement designed and the final product completed for Mr. Bangs.

Locating the recipient or recipients of this gift should hopefully explain why this particular gift was given. However, further investigation into this matter was an exercise in frustration, and all my attempts to determine if there was more than one recipient of an encased McKinley dollar given for Christmas in 1916—or any other year, for that matter—proved futile. But, using the actual few facts I have so far discovered, I have developed a plausible theory, one that might help us solve the mystery of this particular McKinley dollar that I rediscovered at the ANS.

Tracy Bangs was a member of the board of trustees of the University of North Dakota for five years, and he was president of the board in 1914 and 1915. During his term as president, a "Mr. Smith" assisted Bangs tremendously, helping to get a number of significant policies and

programs established at the university during Bangs' tenure. Although Bangs conceived the initial ideas, it was Smith who made them happen. The positive results of Bangs' ideas, as implemented by Smith, were evident by the end of Bangs' second term as board president; perhaps these policies and programs still prove beneficial for the university today.

With Bangs leaving the office of board president at the end of 1915, he wanted to do something special for Smith. During his many hours of working with Smith, Bangs had learned that Smith was a coin collector. Through Bangs' position as a U.S. attorney, he had learned about the pending McKinley Memorial commemorative gold dollar legislation. Consequently, he decided to get for Smith one of the dollars as a memento of his appreciation for the work Smith had done for him. But how to make the gift something personal and special?

As a man of his times, Bangs was aware of trade tokens and was familiar with encased cents wishing "good luck" and for one to "never go broke." A store that he frequented in Grand Forks in fact issued such encased cents, and the storeowner referred Bangs to Burr, the fellow in Minneapolis who made them. Bangs corresponded with Burr and explained what he wanted—a special, unique, and personal gift incorporating the McKinley gold dollar for his friend Mr. Smith. After an exchange of several letters and examples, Burr produced for Bangs the piece we have been discussing. Bangs gave the gift to Mr. Smith on Christmas Eve, 1916, a unique gift for a valued friend.

We now have a simple explanation—a bit short on facts, it is true—but one faithful to those we do have. But by now, you may have another question: Why did I write this article? I have several quite simple answers. First, I wanted to introduce you to a very unusual item in the Society's collection. Second, I hope I have helped to show what a wealth of enjoyable and entertaining investigative possibilities dwell within the ANS cabinet. Perhaps you have had your curiosity aroused by the mysteries still surrounding this piece (who *was* this "Mr. Smith"?)—maybe even enough to help me with this investigation! Happy researching, and enjoy our wonderful avocation.



View of downtown Grand Forks, North Dakota, circa 1910.



The campus of the University of North Dakota.

From the Collections Manager New Acquisitions

By Elena Stolyarik

2010 started with a welcome addition to our acquisition fund. In a beautifully produced catalogue of Gemini Auctions, the ANS sold a small group of duplicates from the Llotka collection. The sale brought \$14,273 against an estimate of \$6100. We are most grateful to Harlan J. Berk and his partners Herb Kreindler and David Hendin for this successful sale. During the fall and winter of 2009, the ANS was able to add many prized specimens to its cabinet. One of the most splendid new additions, donated by ANS trustee Arnold-Peter Weiss, enters our ancient Greek collection: a gold stater from the mint city of Pergamum (fig. 1). This extremely rare coin, of exceptional quality, bears the head of Alexander the Great as Heracles, wearing a lion skin. The reverse features the statue of Pallas Athena, the guardian of Troy, in unparalleled detail. The attribution is based on the fact that the same types occur on small silver coins that bear the legend ΠΕΡΤΑ. The dating is defined by the inclusion of specimens in the Saida hoard (*IGCH* 1508), buried c. 323/320 BC, and by analogy with a stater of Philippi, which was in the same hoard and suggests a date after c. 336 BC. It is most likely Alexander's campaigns in Asia Minor that gave rise to the issue of such remarkable staters.

A fine addition to our extensive Islamic numismatic holdings came from Emmett McDonald: an example of a gold one-quarter dinar minted with the names of the Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan and the Abbasid caliph al-Qa'im bi-Amr Allah. The possible dates are therefore AD 1063–1073, or AH 455–465 (fig. 2).

In September 2009, the ANS acquired a donation of six rarities from the Dr. Alfred R. Globus collection. Dr. Globus was born on July 1, 1920, in Brooklyn. He received his Doctor of Science degree from Hanover College in Indiana and for a short time served as professor of biochemistry at Fairleigh Dickinson University. He licensed his first chemical process at the age of twenty and two years after that formed the company that would become United-Guardian Inc., where he served as CEO for over sixty years. Dr. Globus was well known as a collector of rare coins and stamps. He passed away in April 2009, at the age of eighty-eight. The ANS is grateful to have received the Alfred R. Globus bequest through his nephew Ken Globus, the president and general counsel of United-Guardian. The bequest includes some extremely rare coins. Among them are a pattern of a 4 rix dollars from Ceylon (1812), private issue (fig. 3); a German 10 taler

(1822) from Hannover (with the misspelling HAONV) (fig. 4); and four gold patterns from Great Britain: a quarter-sovereign pattern of 1853 (fig. 5); a 5 shillings pattern of 1853 (fig. 6); a 1 ducat, or 100 pence, pattern of 1867 (fig. 7); and a 5 francs, or double florin, of 1868 (fig. 8).

From ANS president and benefactor Roger Siboni, the Society's collection of Americana received a very valuable, curious, and somewhat primitive silver medal of George Washington, engraved by Jacques Manly and designed by Samuel Brooks (fig. 9). This rare example, which is sometimes called the "Manly" and sometimes the "Blacksmith" medal, was struck in the late 1790s in Philadelphia. A further valuable addition by Mr. Siboni to the collection is a fine group of historically important coins, including a 1775 "Machin's" halfpenny (V.4-75A) (fig. 10), a 1762 "Simian" counterfeit of a George II British halfpenny (fig. 11), a 1782 Irish "Low Gs" counterfeit halfpenny (fig. 12), a 1773 English counterfeit halfpenny (fig. 13), and a 1774 English counterfeit halfpenny (fig. 14).

In October, a truly unusual and fascinating artifact was donated by ANS life member Anthony Terranova. It is an Infallible Counterfeit Coin Detector: a nicked brass rocker with slots for U.S. gold and silver coins and original counterweight peg, produced by Fairbanks & Co., in June 1879 (fig. 15).

An important purchase came from the September 2009 Philadelphia Americana Stack's auction. The ANS obtained a group of treasures from the Studio Collection of Chester Beach, in the form of manuscript archives that included correspondence, sketches, and photographs and plaster models of coin designs. Among these materials are positive plasters of the undated United States Typhus Commission Medal, a positive plaster for the 1923 Charles A. Coffin medal for Distinguished Contribution to the Development of Electric Light and Power, and a negative plaster of the obverse of the 1937 War and Peace—Fathers and Sons (Society of Medallists no. 16) medal in an iron ring. The ANS collection was also enriched by Chester Beach's hitherto unknown positive plaster of one obverse and two reverse designs for the 1921 Peace dollar competitions (fig. 16). Eight leading U.S. sculptors—Robert Aitken, Chester Beach, Victor D. Brenner, Anthony de Francisci, John Flanagan, Henry



Fig. 1: Mysia. Pergamum. AV stater. Circa 336–334 BC. (ANS 2009.46.1, gift of Dr. Arnold-Peter C. Weiss) 16.5 mm.

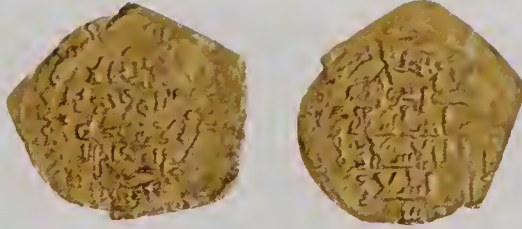


Fig. 2: Seljuq sultan Alp Arslan with the Abbasid caliph al-Qa'im bi-Amr Allah. 1/4 AV dinar. Circa AH 455–465 (AD 1063–1073). (ANS 2009.47.1, gift of Emmett McDonald) 21.0 mm.



Fig. 3: Sri Lanka (Ceylon). AV 4 rix dollars. 1812. Private issue. Pattern. Cf. Pridmore.Pn4 (AR 2 rix dollars). (ANS 2009.44.1, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 32.0 mm.



Fig. 4: Germany. George IV. AV 10 taler. 1822. Hannover mint, with misspelling: HAONV. KM.133; F.1155. (ANS 2009.44.2, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 27.0 mm.



Fig. 5: Great Britain. Victoria. AV 1/4 sovereign. 1853. Pattern. KM.Pn.112. (ANS2009.44.3, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 13.0 mm.



Fig. 8: Great Britain. 5 Francs or double florin. 1868. Pattern (with reeded edge). KM.115. (ANS 2009.44.6, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 16.0 mm.



Fig. 6: Great Britain. Victoria. AV 5 shillings. 1853. Pattern. KM.Pn113 (ANS 2009.44.4, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 13.0 mm.



Fig. 7: Great Britain. Victoria. AV 1 ducat. 1867. Pattern. KM.PnH115. (ANS 2009.44.5, from the estate of Dr. Alfred R. Globus) 18.0 mm.



Fig. 10: United States. 1775. Machin's Mills counterfeit halfpenny. Vlack.4-75A (ANS 2009.48.2, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 37.0 mm.



Fig. 9: United States. George Washington. AR "Manley" medal. 1790. Philadelphia mint. Designed by Samuel Brooks and engraved by Jacques Manly. (ANS 2009.48.1, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 47.0 mm.



Fig. 11: Great Britain. 1762 contemporary counterfeit halfpenny. George II English type Simian style. (ANS 2009.48.3, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 36.5 mm.



Fig. 12: Ireland. 1782 contemporary counterfeit halfpenny. George III Irish type. (ANS 2009.48.4, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 27.0 mm.



Fig. 13: Great Britain. 1773 contemporary counterfeit halfpenny. George III English style. (ANS 2009.48.5, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 28 mm.



Fig. 14: Great Britain. 1774 contemporary counterfeit halfpenny. George III English style. (ANS 2009.48.6, gift of Roger S. Siboni) 28 mm.



Fig. 15: United States. Coin Counterfeit and Postal Scale Detector. 1879. Fairbanks & Co. (ANS 2009.49.1, gift of Anthony Terranova)



Fig. 16: United States. Positive plasters of one obverse and two reverses of the 1921 Peace Dollar, by Chester Beach. (ANS 2009.56.1-3, purchase) 590.5 x 340 mm.

Hering, Hermon MacNeil, and Adolph A. Weinman—were invited to submit designs for the new silver dollar. De Francisci won the competition; the designs of the remaining sculptors were returned and disappeared into the artists' studios. Some of these plaster models, including the designs by MacNeil and de Francisci, are known only from photographs. This makes the recently discovered Beach design models exceptionally important.

The ANS also had the good fortune to obtain five copper printing plates affixed to lead and intended for newspaper, magazine, or book illustration printing. This group includes a youthful half-length portrait of Chester Beach in his studio, the obverse and reverse of the ANS Peace of Versailles Medal, the Children's Year obverse, and the School Arts League Saint Gaudens Medal for Fine Draughtsmanship. Another important addition to the medal collection was a purchase: a bronze foundry cast of the 1910 New Theatre of New York Plaque. This artifact is an excellent addition to the Society's collection of Gutzon Borglum's artistic work (see *ANS Magazine*, Winter 2009, pp. 21–32). It joins a rare silver plated medal, presented to Winthrop Ames, the managing director of the New Theatre, in November 1909, at the theater's first-anniversary celebration, and a marble carving of the same image of a nude female figure holding the masks of Comedy and Tragedy, which is currently on display in the ANS's exhibition gallery.

Several years ago, ANS member and summer-seminar alumnus Dana Linett donated to our collection 243 pairs of dies of Guatemalan national coinage. His new gift comprises eleven dies of Guatemalan reales, peso patterns (fig. 17), and centavos dating from the end of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century. This is an impressive addition to the ANS Latin American cabinet, which had lacked such examples.

Dr. Julijan Dobrinic, our member and colleague from Croatia, donated a bronze medal of the Fourth International Numismatic Congress in Croatia (INCC 2007).

The ANS's holdings of modern U.S. tokens have been expanded by the gift of six merchant tokens issued in Terre Haute, Indiana, given by ANS member and long-time volunteer William Sudbrink.

We were pleased to enhance the ANS's collection of the Coin Clubs with the set of four commemorative medals plated over a bronze core dedicated to the *Fortieth Anniversary of the Massapequa Coin Club (New York)*, issued in 2008. The examples were presented to the ANS by Steven Berenhaus, president of the Massapequa Coin Club. During the past several months, anonymous donors continue to improve the United States cabinet holdings with generous and im-



Fig. 17: Guatemala, 10 peso pattern obverse die. 1894. These dies were made in Paris from a Jean La Grange design. Only ten coins were struck at the Guatemala mint. (ANS 2009.54.4, gift of Dana Linett) 74.8 mm.

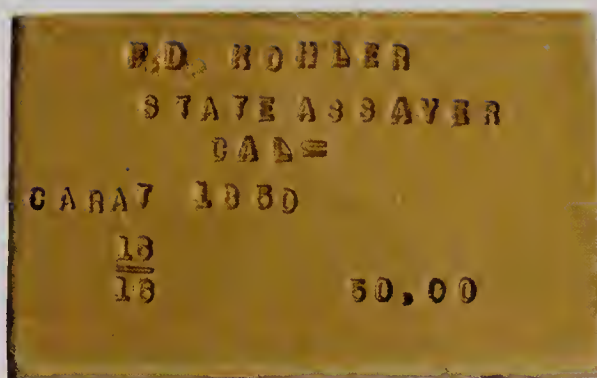


Fig. 18: United States. Modern replica of \$50.00 gold ingot, by Frederick D. Kohler. (ANS 2009.52.2, anonymous gift) 53 x 32.2 x 3.2 mm. 101.45 g.



Fig. 19: United States. Modern replica of 1829 Templeton Reid \$25.00 gold ingot. (ANS 2009.52.3, anonymous gift) 44.5 x 22.8 x 4.2 mm. 67.64 g.



Fig. 20: United States. Modern replica of 1783 NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Cast silver, gilt. (ANS 2009.52.4, anonymous gift) 29.5 x 29 x 2 mm.

Fig. 21: United States. AV \$10.00. 1901. Philadelphia mint. (ANS 2009.52.5, anonymous gift) 16.05 mm.



Fig. 22: United States, 1904 Economic Gold Extraction Company \$160.40 gold ingot. (ANS 2009.52.1, anonymous gift) 45.5 x 13 x 2 mm. 236.9 g.

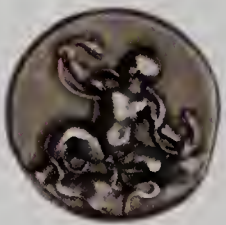


Fig. 23: Bruttium. Croton. AR stater. Circa 350–340 BC. (ANS 1955.54.42, from the estate of Mrs. Jean B. Cammann) 19.0 mm.



Fig. 24: Roman Empire. Caligula. AE dupondius. Rome. Circa AD 40–41. (ANS 1941.131.699, gift of George H. Clapp) 30.5 mm.



Fig. 25: Roman Empire. Nero. AE tertius. Rome. Circa AD 64–66. (ANS 1957.172.1544, from estate of Hoyt Miller) 35 mm.



Fig. 26: Netherlands/North Germany. Boxed set of gold weights and scales. 1696. (ANS 0000.999.49135) 14 x 14 mm



Fig. 27: Netherlands. AR Peace of Breda commemorative medal, 1667; the "Mala Bestia" issue, by Adolfszoon. Ex D. Parrish, Jr. coll. (ANS 0000.999.53921) 71 mm.



Fig. 28: China. State of Wei spade coin. Liang xin er jin wu shi dang lie. Round-shouldered, "Heavy Spade." Wang XVI, 1. (ANS 1937.179.14888, gift of Frances Reilly; ex John Reilly Jr.) 38.3 x 59.5 mm.

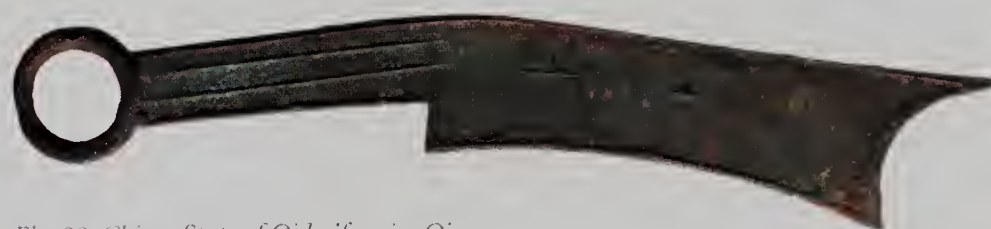
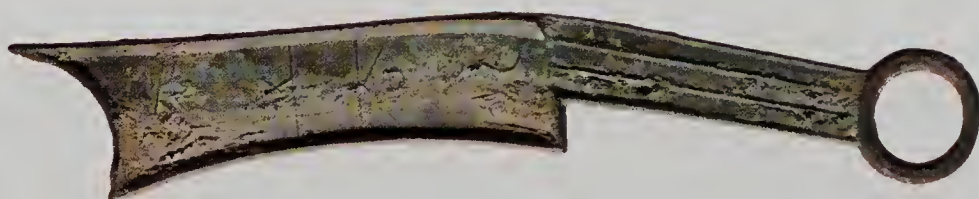


Fig. 29: China. State of Qi knife coin. Qi zhi da hua (rev. san shi yi), "4-character Qi knife." Lacouperie 57v.; Schijoth XXXII (obv.). (ANS 1937.179.19185, gift of Frances Reilly; ex John Reilly Jr.) 31.2 x 186 mm (reduced).



Fig. 30: Central Asia. Abbasid, al-Ma'mun Khalifat, Allah al-Rida and Dhu'l-Riyasatayn. AR dirham, 817–818 CE. Samarkand. (ANS 1917.215.73, gift of Edward T. Newell) 26 mm.



Fig. 31: Soghdiana. Al-com. Circa 600–700 CE. Bukhara. (ANS 1944.100.63816, from the estate of I. T. Newell) 19 mm.

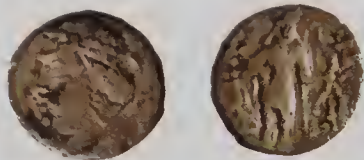


Fig. 32: Sogdiana, AE coin, Circa 100–200 C.E. Samarkand, (ANS 1944.100.63813, from the estate of F. T. Newell) 13 mm.

pressive gifts. Among these precious donations are a modern replica (3.26 troy ounces) of the 1850 \$50.00 gold ingot by Frederick D. Kohler (California state assayer during the gold rush) (fig. 18); an exceedingly fine modern replica (2.17 troy ounces) of the 1829 Templeton Reid \$25.00 gold ingot, stolen from the National Collection at some point in the nineteenth century, whose design is reminiscent of the fantasy colonial coins carved from genuine pieces by the young C. Wyllys Betts (fig. 19); a very fine silver-gilt cast modern replica of the 1783 “NOVA CONSTELLATIO” 1,000 unit (fig. 20); a holed copper pattern of the 1843 \$5 (Half Eagle); and a 1901 \$10.00 (Gold Eagle) with a dramatically double-struck obverse (fig. 21). The ANS also acquired an exceptionally rare and extremely valuable uncirculated Economic Gold Extraction Company \$160.40 ingot (7.617 troy ounces) of 1904 (fig. 22). The company name was chosen to dramatize its “economic” methods for extracting Colorado gold and may also have helped to reassure Eastern investors. This splendid bar, with the lightly peb-



Fig. 33: The ANS staff installing the 2000–2001 acquisitions exhibit

bled surface and lustrous feather pattern that often forms when molten gold solidifies, has its own unique aesthetic appeal.

Current Exhibitions

Numerous artifacts from the ANS's collections continued to serve the exhibition needs of other institutions.

The Society's objects feature in the exhibition *Heroes! Mortals and Myths in Ancient Greece* at the Walters Art Museum, in Baltimore, Maryland. A mid-fourth-century BC coin of Croton, in Bruttium (fig. 23), with Heracles strangling snakes, provides a great example of the early legends of that hero; the other two coins from Macedonia compare Alexander the Great to his mythological ancestor. The exhibition is scheduled to be on display at the Walters Art Museum through January 2010, will travel to the San Diego Museum of Art in May 2010, and in October will come to the Onassis Cultural Center, in New York City, remaining there until January 2011.

A Caligula dupondius (fig. 24) and Nero sestertius (fig. 25) were selected for the exhibition *Leonardo da Vinci and the Invention of Renaissance Sculpture* at the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Georgia. These two coins offer strong examples of the imperial portrait type and pair of galloping horses well known in the Renaissance. Leonardo specifically drew the motifs on these coins in a list of studies from Windsor Castle, which is featured in the exhibition along with the ANS coins. The exhibition is on view in Atlanta through February 21, 2010.

Fifteen ANS holdings are a part of the exhibition *Dutch New York, Between East and West: The World of Margrieta Van Varick*, organized by the Bard Graduate Center, in collaboration with the New-York Historical Society, to coincide with the quadricentennial of Henry Hudson's arrival in New York Harbor. The exhibition opened in September and made a substantial contribution to the scholarship of late seventeenth-century New York and to the history of New Amsterdam and its relationship to global trade. Among the ANS objects on display are a golden 1643 Netherlands ducat from the Utrecht mint; a Netherlands/North Germany boxed set of gold weights and scales dated 1696 (fig. 26); a Netherlands silver commemorative 1667 *Peace of Breda* medal, by Christoph Adolfszoon (fig. 27); and an Amsterdam mid-seventeenth-century silver *Marriage and Prosperity* medal by Pieter van Abeele.

In November 2009, the National Geographic Society Museum opened an exhibition entitled *Terra Cotta Warriors: Guardians of China's First Emperor*, featuring treasures from the famous tomb complex, including fifteen of the life-size figures, weapons, armor, coins, and more. Sixteen

Chinese numismatic objects from the Qin emperor's era and before—knife money, spade money, ant-nose money, and *ban-liang*—were taken from the ANS collection for this impressive show (figs. 28–29). They will be on display, with other pieces from China and from the British Museum, until April 30, 2010.

The ANS became an important lender for the exhibition entitled *Traveling the Silk Road: Ancient Pathway to the Modern World*, at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. This exhibit explores commerce, communication, and cultural exchange between China and the cities and empires of Central and West Asia from AD 600 to 1200. The ANS objects are on display in the Samarkand section of the exhibit, which features intricate metalwork and highlights the importance of money along the Silk Road (figs. 30–32). The exhibition will be on view at the American Museum of Natural History through August 2010.

In the beginning of October 2009, eighty-nine items from the ANS, along with thousands of other objects, traveled to the Fernbank Museum of Natural History in Atlanta. These pieces became a part of the successful traveling exhibition entitled *Gold!*, organized by the American Museum of the Natural History. In February 2010, the exhibition will travel to the Cincinnati Museum Center in Ohio, and in October it will visit the Field Museum in Chicago.

ANS objects, together with artifacts from Chicago's Field Museum, the Canadian Museum of Civilization (Ottawa), and the Australian National Maritime Museum, became an important part of another traveling exhibition—*Mythical Creatures*—organized by the American Museum of Natural History. Our coins will be on display at the Australian National Maritime Museum (Sydney) through May 23, 2010.

The Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal continues to play a central role in the highly successful exhibit *The World of Thomas Jefferson* at the Jefferson Memorial Foundation at Monticello. The medal, which is truly important for any discussion of Jefferson's achievements, is displayed in Monticello's entrance hall, where more than five hundred thousand people see it each year.

The curatorial department also assembled the exhibit of our new acquisitions from 2008–2009, in connection with the annual meeting in October (fig. 33). A selection of these impressive items, including the extensive Dr. Julius Korein collection of Gobrecht dollar patterns, which is particularly notable for both its size and the superb condition of the specimens, is now on display in our exhibition hall.



*Facing page: Portrait of Cumme
Shote during his visit to
London, by Francis Parsons,
c. 1762. Oil on canvas.
Gilcrease Museum,
Tulsa, Oklahoma.*

PEACEABLE KINGDOMS THE MEDAL IN FRENCH AND ANGLO-AMERICAN INDIAN DIPLOMACY TO 1763

OLIVER D. HOOVER

Because of their interest as artifacts associated with the American Revolution and the struggles and expansion of the United States in the nineteenth century, the medallic gifts to the native peoples of North America in the names of King George III and the United States have been thoroughly studied by American numismatists. Somewhat less well known is the role of medals in diplomatic exchanges between North American colonial authorities and Indians before the American Revolution. This is no doubt due to the great rarity of much of the material and the obscurity of supporting documentary evidence. Nevertheless, it is a story of some interest, as it is in the colonial period that the use of the medal as a regular diplomatic tool for treating with Indians first evolved, and it established a pattern followed in exchanges between the United States government and native peoples until 1892. It is also of interest for the light that different policies of medal distribution sheds on the attitudes of the French and Anglo-American regimes toward their Indian neighbors and allies.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (and probably going back to the sixteenth century),

the northeastern native peoples conducted complex diplomatic exchanges among themselves and with Europeans through ritualized exchanges of belts and strings of *wampum* (beads carved from clam and periwinkle shells) (fig. 1). The wampum served simultaneously as a gift and a mnemonic device intended to remind the recipient of the relationships, past agreements, and even specific clauses of larger treaties. Also in the seventeenth century, European rulers began to embrace the medal as a tool of diplomacy for the same reasons that the Indians employed wampum belts. In time, the European custom of the medallic gift as a symbol of alliance or as a reward for service was exported to North America and introduced to the Indians, who developed a taste for it alongside the tradition of wampum exchange. Over the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a hierarchy of medallic distribution developed in which the most important chiefs received medals of the largest diameter; lesser leaders might receive smaller medals or silver gorgets. The latter was a crescent-shaped relic of medieval neck armor used to indicate the rank of officer in European armies of the eighteenth century.



Fig. 1: United States. 20-shell string of long blue wampum beads. 29mm. (ANS 0000.999.75825).



Fig. 2: France. AR medal of Armand-Jean du Plessis, Cardinal de Richelieu. 1631. Jones 190. (ANS 1959.51.11; gift of Mrs. O. E. Raymond) 51 mm, 90.7 g.

Medals Before 1661

The earliest medals given to North American Indians are almost certainly the Catholic devotional medals distributed by Jesuit missionaries to converts beginning in the early seventeenth century. However, the date of the earliest official use of medals in the diplomacy between European colonists and the native peoples of North America is uncertain. It has been suggested that the French might have already begun to do so by the mid-seventeenth century, using medals struck in 1631 to honor Armand-Jean du Plessis, the powerful Cardinal de Richelieu (fig. 2.). However, at present there is no known documentation that would support this claim. One suspects that Canadian numismatists of the nineteenth century may have included the Richelieu medal among those certainly given to the early Indian allies of New France primarily on the basis of the cardinal's intense interest in fostering the settlement of Québec rather than on find or documentary evidence. In 1627, Richelieu chartered the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France* (also known as the Company of One Hundred Associates) in support of increasing the settlement of New France and maximizing profits from the fur trade. After the capture of Québec by English privateers in 1629, the cardinal tirelessly lobbied for the return of the settlement; it was restored to France as part of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (1632).

Another contender for the earliest medal distributed by colonial authorities to Indians is a portrait medal depicting Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore (1632–1675), and his wife, Anne Arundel (fig. 3). As this piece was produced to honor the founder of the English colony of Maryland, it has been speculated that it may have been given to leaders of the indigenous peoples of Maryland (primarily Nanticoke, Powhatan, and Susquehannock groups). While this is certainly possible, in the absence of documentation or a find of the medal in a clear native context, it is not certain that it actually served as a tool in the diplomacy between the colonial government in Annapolis and the surrounding Indians. The apparent lack of documented finds of the Lord Baltimore medal in any North American context suggests that it may actually have been worn by the supporters of the house of Calvert in England rather than by Indian allies in Maryland.

Perhaps also telling against the use of medals in the colonial-Indian diplomacy of the early seventeenth century is the total failure to mention medals in the exchanges between the English colonists of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, the Dutch settlers of New Netherland, and their various Indian neighbors and allies. There is no sign of medals even during the relatively well-documented Pequot War period (1634–1638). It would appear that in this early period wampum belts and strings

continued to serve as the primary diplomatic gifts to Indians. This can be attributed both to the general scarcity of hard currency in the Dutch and English colonies of North America and to Indian attachment to traditions that had not yet been eroded by imported European customs. The colonial authorities of New Netherland and New England were so strapped for metallic currency in the early seventeenth century that they pressed Indian wampum into service as a money substitute. They did not have the silver to tie up in medallionic gifts for Indians—silver that would never return to the colonial economies. The continued status of wampum as the obligatory diplomatic gift in colonial–Indian exchanges is illustrated by a letter of Pieter Stuyvesant, director general of New Netherland, to the Dutch West India Company in 1660, in which he complains that a shortage of wampum made it virtually impossible to trade with the Indians, even though he had goods to trade with them.

Virginian Badges and Medals

The earliest indisputable evidence for the use of silver and copper medals to regularize the relationship between an Anglo-American colony and friendly Indians comes from Act 38 of the Laws of Virginia (1661/1662), which provided that “badges (vizt.) silver plates and copper plates with the name of the town graved upon them, be given to all adjacent kings within our protection.” The stated purpose of the badges was: “If any damage or injury be done to any Englishman by them or any of them, that then the king or great man of the place the badge denote shall be answerable for it.” Four examples of the badges described in this act have been recovered. Two silver specimens come from the Camden Site in Caroline County, Virginia, and a third from Williamsburg, Virginia; the sole copper specimen was found at Raceland Farm in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. All are crudely engraved with tobacco plants, emblematic of Virginia’s source of wealth, and name the local chiefs: YE KING OF PATOMECK (fig. 4), YE KING OF MACHOTICK, YE KING OF PAMUNKIE, and YE KING OF APPOMATTOCK.

These badges are often mentioned in discussions of the early origins of the U.S. Indian peace medals, but most commentators separate them from other medals given to native peoples because of their use by the Virginian authorities as a means of controlling the movements of Indians. This aspect of control and identification is thought to negate the possibility of a diplomatic use for the badges, but this overlooks earlier Virginian legislation indicating that, prior to 1656, Indian messengers were required to identify themselves when entering English settlements by donning a “coate of striped stuffe.” It is unclear why this protocol was replaced by the wearing of metal badges, which must have been expensive to



Fig. 3: Great Britain. AR medal of Cecil Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and Anne Arundel. C. 1632–1634. (ANS 0000.999.33071) 46 mm, 22.04 g.



Fig. 4: United States, Virginia. AR KING of PATOMECK badge. C. 1662. Courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia Department of Historical Resources (reduced).



Fig. 5: Bolivia, Potosi. AR 8 reales. 1556-1598 (ANS 1967.113.228; purchase) 27.24 g.



Fig. 6: Great Britain. King Charles II. AR Order of the Garter medal. Undated. (ANS 0000.999.34629), 52 mm, 68 g (enlarged).



Fig. 8: France. King Louis XV. AR HONOS ET VIRTUS medal. Undated. Betts 160. (ANS 1925.109.1; gift of John W. Garrett) 55.9 mm, 90.22 g.



Fig. 7: France. King Louis XIV. AR FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE medal. 1693. Betts 75. (ANS 1908.277.1; gift of Daniel Parish Jr.) 75.4 mm, 199.97 g.



Fig. 9: France. CU François-Christophe de Lévis, duc de Dampville medal. 1658. By Jean Hardy. Bronze. Nineteenth-century re-strike. (ANS 0000.999.22488). 51 mm, 50 g.



produce, if there was not some additional special purpose behind them. As we will see, several later medals given to Indian leaders by Anglo-American colonial authorities had the dual purpose of rewarding and identifying the recipient. Metallurgical analysis of the silver Patomeck and Machotick badges shows that they were most probably made from reshaped Spanish-American 8-reales cobs (fig. 5) and therefore represented some outlay by the province.

Two additional silver badges naming YE QUEEN OF PAMUNKY and YE KING OF PAMUNKEE are frequently counted among the badges related to the 1661/1662 legislation, but their general appearance is very different from the other Pamunkie, Patomeck, Machotick, and Appomattock pieces. Unlike the latter, the Pamunky and Pamunkee medals are not crudely engraved and locally produced but rather imitate contemporary Order of the Garter medals of King Charles II (fig. 6) and were probably struck in England for distribution in Virginia. They should be associated with the distribution of royal gifts to the Indian leaders who signed the Treaties of Middle Plantation in 1677 and 1680. These treaties formally ended Bacon's Rebellion (1676), defined the limits of the Pamunkey and Mataponi reservations, and established Cockacoeske of the Pamunkey as suzerain over the other tributary Indians of Virginia. Cockacoeske is also reported to have received a scarlet cap with a silver plaque naming her as Queen of Pamunkey attached by silver chains. The badge inscribed YE QUEEN OF PAMUNKEY is almost certainly this same plaque, as it has several rings for linking to chains. Twenty additional badges were distributed to the other signatories. These may have been of similar design.

New France

In 1670, about a decade after the Virginian authorities began distributing silver and copper badges to local Indian leaders, Jean Talon, the intendant of New France, requested of King Louis XIV, a key figure in the development of medallic diplomacy in Europe, twelve royal medals that could be used as rewards for exploration in the wilderness of North America. These were distributed not only to French explorers but also to native leaders who had contributed to important discoveries. Unfortunately, documents referring to medals given to the Indian allies of New France do not describe the types before 1723, thereby making it impossible to know precisely which of Louis XIV's numerous commemorative types were used. It is sometimes assumed that medals with some New World propaganda content—that is, the medals commemorating French victories at St. Christopher (1666), Martinique (1674), Cayenne (1676), Tobago (1677), and Québec (1690)—were employed, but this is not necessarily the case. At some point after 1693, the

intendants of New France received medals celebrating the Bourbon dynasty for award to deserving colonists and Indian allies. These medals, inscribed FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE (“Happiness of the Imperial House”) and suspended from red ribbons, depicted the busts of the Sun King, his son the Grand Dauphin Louis, and his two grandsons, Louis and Charles, the respective dukes of Bavaria and Berry (fig. 7).

Despite the dispatch of at least a dozen royal medals per year from Versailles to Québec under Louis XV (1723–1774), it is unclear which type or types were distributed to Indians before circa 1730. At about this time, an undated medal depicting the French king and the personifications of Honor and Virtue clasping hands was introduced as the medal of choice for bestowing upon allied Indian leaders (fig. 8). It has been pointed out that the lack of a date on these medals probably indicates that they were intended to be granted over a period of years. As such, the HONOS ET VIRTUS type may represent the first royal medal produced specifically for regular distribution to native leaders. It is also likely to have been the last French medal type officially granted in North America.

Because the French royal medals were produced for colonist and native Indian alike, they were vehicles for incorporating the latter into French colonial society. Like the devotional medals of the Jesuits and other religious orders, which were used to tangibly connect Indian converts to the Catholicism that they shared with the European colonists of New France, the royal medals provided a physical reminder that, like the colonists, the Indians were the subject children of their shared beneficent father, the king of France. This tendency toward an inclusive view of the Indians was inspired both by necessity and early missionary zeal. New France, with its much smaller European population in comparison to those of the Anglo-American colonies, could not expect to survive, let alone compete for control of the fur trade, without mutual cooperation between the colonial authorities and the Indians. It was the general success of this policy that contributed to the terror of Indian attack that haunted the Anglo-American colonies through the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In the nineteenth century, Canadian numismatists expanded the list of French medals presented to Indians to include a 1658 medal commemorating François-Christophe de Lévis, duc de Dampville (fig. 9); a posthumous 1684 medal honoring Jean Varin (fig. 10); and a 1758 medal commemorating simultaneous French victories at Wesel, Oswego, Port Mahon, and St. Davids (fig. 11). However, there is no documentary or find evidence to support the use of these medals in French



Fig. 10: France. AE medal of Jean Varin. 1684. LeRoux 304. (ANS 0000.999.52034) 51 mm, 70 g.



Fig. 11: France. Louis XV. AR medal commemorating French victories at Wesel, Oswego, Port Mahon, and St. Davids. 1758. Betts 415. (ANS 0000.999.22540) 31 mm, 11.24 g.



Fig. 12: Great Britain. Queen Anne. AR medal commemorating the capture of Limburg. 1703. Possibly one of the original medals presented to the Five Nations by Pieter Schuyler. Hayden 222–224. (ANS 0000.999.32799) 42 mm, 35.91 g.

and Indian diplomacy. The Lévis medal merely celebrates a holder of the viceroyalty of New France (resident in Europe) from 1644 to 1662. He is often confused in the numismatic literature with François de Gaston, the Chevalier de Lévis, who is most famous for his valiant leadership of French forces during the French and Indian War (1756–1760). The Varin medal appears to have been included as the result of a bizarre error conflating Jean Varin, the renowned French artist and head of the French mint under Louis XIII, with Jean Talon, the first intendant of New France (1665–1667), and possibly with Jean-Victor Varin de la Marre, subdelegate to the intendant of New France (1736–1757). The 1758 victories medal appears in the early corpora of French medals given to Indians simply because medals were known to have been distributed to native allies in the eighteenth century and the subject matter seemed appropriate.

The Anglo-American Colonies

The popularity of the early French medals with their Indian recipients seems to have driven Pieter Schuyler, the head of the Albany Commissioners for Indian Affairs, to adopt a medallic diplomatic policy toward the Five Nations Iroquois in 1710 as part of his efforts to gain their support for a planned offensive campaign against Québec. Although the member tribes (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca) had been allies of the province of New York since 1677, Anglo-American weakness and devastating French raids during King William’s War (1689–1697) caused them to remain neutral during the early phases of Queen Anne’s War (1702–1713). In an attempt to renew Iroquois interest in war with New France, Schuyler presented to each of the Five Nations a medal depicting a victory of Queen Anne’s army in the ongoing War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), along with twenty silver coins pierced for wearing (fig. 12).

This gift was symbolically important on three levels. The medallic form indicated that Anglo-Americans could match the French in their gifts to Indian leaders, and the

victory types suggested to the Iroquois that under Queen Anne the martial vigor of the English had been renewed. Third, and perhaps most importantly, the use of silver reminded the Iroquois of their obligations under the original 1677 treaty. This alliance was known as the Covenant Chain, a term derived from a metaphor in which an English ship was bound to the Iroquoian Tree of Peace by a silver chain. The chain was supposed to represent a superior bond of friendship to that previously enjoyed by the Dutch of New Netherland (symbolized by a rope), but, as later events revealed, the silver of this chain required frequent “brightening” in the form of gifts, including medals, in order to maintain it.

A remarkable series of copper or bronze medals bearing the portrait of King George I and a depiction of an Indian bowman hunting a deer (fig. 13) has been identified as a private Birmingham product struck in the 1720s for James Logan, the leading figure in the Pennsylvania fur trade and primary agent of the Penn family in North America. Logan’s deep involvement in the fur trade and the absence of requests from Philadelphia for medallic gifts for Indians has led to the conclusion that his medals were distributed primarily for his personal financial gain. While one should certainly not discount the profit motive, in colonial North America, trade and diplomacy were inextricably intertwined. From the Indian cultural perspective, trade was not merely about acquiring needed or desired goods but was also a means of reinforcing and restating relationships between individuals and larger sociopolitical entities. As one Iroquois leader put it in 1737, “Trade & Peace we take to be one thing.” For the French and English, trade was also a means of jockeying for domination of the North American continent.

Logan’s trading post at Conestoga was the setting for discussions between the governor of Pennsylvania and Indian leaders, including talks in 1721, which involved the gift of a gold medal (generally assumed to be a coronation medal of King George I) to the Seneca chief Ghesaont. The advice of the fur-trade magnate had been solicited in 1717, when French agitation in the Susquehanna Valley threatened the outbreak of war between the Lenape (Delaware) of Pennsylvania and the Five Nations Iroquois. As French influence among the Lenape was extended primarily through gifts and fair treatment in trade exchanges, Logan urged a similar policy of square dealing between Pennsylvania traders and the Indians in the belief that this, combined with the superior quality and lower price of English trade goods, would ultimately break the French hold on the Lenape and remove the specter of war. This policy was successful and paid dividends in a new treaty between the Five Nations and Pennsylvania (1722). It is probably in the context of this sort of trade diplomacy that we should



Fig. 13: Great Britain. King George I. AE Indian medal probably distributed by James Logan in the 1720s. Undated. Quarcoopome 23. (ANS 1921.132.1; purchase) 40.9 mm, 21.34 g.



Fig. 14: Great Britain. King George II. AE archery medalet misidentified as a medal distributed to Indians. Undated. Jamieson 5. (ANS 0000.999.32866) 24.7 mm, 3.8 g.



Fig. 15: Great Britain. King George I. AR cast medal probably distributed by the Friendly Society for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means in 1756–1757. Jamieson 6. (ANS 1917.137.3; gift of J. Sanford Saltus) 46.6 mm, 26.99 g.



Fig. 16: United States, Pennsylvania. AR medal of the Friendly Society for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means. 1757. Probably distributed at Easton in 1758. Betts 401. (ANS 1966.16.8; gift of the Norweb Collection) 44 mm, 26.43 g.



Fig. 17: United States, New York. AR cast MONTREAL medal awarded to Songose of the Mohigran (Mohican) tribe in 1760. Undated. Cf. Betts 431. Stack's Ford Collection XVI, October 17, 2006, lot 47. 44.9 mm, 22.25 g.

understand Logan's medals. At the same time that they were attractive ornaments to be used in the extraction of pelts from Indian trappers, they also identified their wearers as friendly to Pennsylvania and advertised the Pennsylvanian fur trade, with its attendant English political alignment, as an alternative to French alliances. In short, Logan's medals for the Indians served similar purposes to those of the royal medals distributed to Indians by the French and even the early Indian badges of Virginia.

A much smaller medalet with the portrait of King George II and a similar reverse type (fig. 14) is sometimes treated as a related series intended for distribution among the Indians. However, its small size and lack of holes or loops for suspension make it highly unlikely that it was ever intended for wearing. Likewise, close inspection of the reverse types reveals that the archer is not dressed in native garb but rather wears the lobster-tail helmet with waistcoat and breeches typical of the European archer of the early eighteenth century. It is no doubt for this reason that this piece is described in Grueber's *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland* as a "Scottish archery ticket."

It is somewhat ironic that James Logan's divergence from his policy of fair treatment of Pennsylvania Indians in the late 1730s can be considered the underlying cause of a medal struck to restore peace between the Indians and the colony in 1757. After disagreements with the Lenape over the extent of the territory originally purchased by William Penn in 1680, Logan swindled them out of what is now much of northeastern Pennsylvania through the infamous Walking Purchase of 1737. This treaty, which was arranged with the putative Iroquois overlords of the Lenape rather than with the Lenape themselves, permitted Pennsylvania to expand to the west as far as a man could walk in a day and a half. Although this initially seemed like a modest parcel of land to the Indians, it became roughly equivalent to the area of modern Rhode Island when Logan hired skilled runners to complete the "walk."

The duplicity of the Walking Purchase understandably rankled with many Lenape leaders and left them open to overtures from New France. Thus, in the opening phases of the French and Indian War (1754–1760), the Lenape and other dispossessed peoples of the Ohio Country easily accepted French encouragement to raid the backwoods settlements of Pennsylvania. Destructive Indian attacks combined with the bloody revenge exacted by colonists on places like the Lenape village of Kittanning (1756) and the tendency of Pennsylvania's proprietary government to seek a solution through armed force horrified much of Pennsylvania's pacifist

Quaker population. In an attempt to end the cycle of violence and destruction, many influential Quakers banded together as the Friendly Society for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means. This association, acting as an unofficial third-party negotiator, managed to broker a peace between the Indians and the Pennsylvania authorities that was sealed by the Treaty of Easton in 1758.

As part of the initial talks with the Indians under the leadership of Teedyuscung, who claimed to speak on behalf of all tribes of the Ohio Country and the Iroquois Confederacy, the association is thought to have distributed silver medals depicting King George II and the royal arms (fig. 15). These cast medals seem to have been brought from England to Philadelphia by the incoming governor, Robert Hunter Morris, in 1753, but they became available to the association after the deteriorating conditions on the western frontier forced Morris to resign in 1756. In the following year, the association arranged for its own medal to be produced with the king's portrait on the obverse and a scene of an Indian receiving a peace pipe from a colonist on the reverse (fig. 16). It was probably distributed to Lenape, Shawnee, and Iroquois leaders involved in the peace settlement at Easton. These medals were struck on planchets made from flattened Spanish 8-reales coins by dies engraved by Edward Duffield. By a strange twist of fate, the latter had also been responsible for a medal given to officers involved in the Kittanning expedition. The medal of the association was extremely popular, as evidenced by later restrikes, and it provided the iconographic model for medals distributed to Indian leaders after 1763 by Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs from 1756 to 1774.

The latest of the Anglo-American medals known to have been produced for Indian recipients before 1763 are a series of undated silver (and pewter?) medals depicting a cityscape of Montréal engraved with the names and tribal affiliations of various native leaders (fig. 17). At one time, these were thought to have been given to Indian allies of the British as a reward for their aid during the defense of the city against American revolutionary forces under Benedict Arnold in 1775. However, it is now well established that 182 of the medals were ordered from New York by Sir William Johnson to reward the Indians who had accompanied General Jeffrey Amherst on the hard-fought Montréal campaign of 1760, which brought an end to the French and Indian War and completed the fall of New France. These medals recall the old Virginia Indian badges in their stated use. They were at once a reward for service as well as a means of identification allowing "free Egress and Regress to any of His Majesty's Forts, Posts & Garrisons, so long as they continue true to his Interests."



Fig. 18: Great Britain. King George II and Queen Caroline. AR dynastic medal. 1732. MI 47. (ANS 0000.999.37361) 70 mm, 108.95 g.



Fig. 19: United States. American AR medal imitating the dynastic medal of King George II and Queen Caroline. 1750. 1923.36. Courtesy of the New-York Historical Society (reduced).



Fig. 20: Great Britain. King William III and Queen Mary II. AR coronation medal. 1689. MI 25. Stack's Ford Collection XVI, October 17, 2006, lot 13. 35.2 mm, 16.45 g.



Fig. 21: Great Britain. Queen Anne. AR coronation medal. 1702. MI 1. (ANS 0000.999.37138) 36 mm, 15.8 g.

Clearly, unlike in New France, where there were regular shipments of royal medals to be used as rewards to both Indians and colonists, medal distribution in the Anglo-American colonies was on a much more ad hoc basis. Colonial administrators frequently complained of the lack of royal gifts, including medals, to present to the Indians. Even as superintendent of Indian affairs, answerable directly to Whitehall, Sir William Johnson seems generally to have lacked current royal medals for distribution, although he may have had access to a 1732 medal of George II and Queen Caroline (fig. 18) during his earlier tenure as New York's Indian agent (1746–1756). The use of this medal is not known from any documentary or find evidence but has been ingeniously inferred from a locally produced medal dated 1750 that copies its obverse type (fig. 19). The 1750 medal bears an inscription in the Mohawk language naming its recipient as a certain Pleasant Lake of the Cayuga. Because of its typology, it has been suggested that the 1732 medal may have been introduced to North America in (slow) response to the popular dynastic medal of Louis XIV. It is tempting to think that it may have been the English medal type reportedly discarded by Iroquois leaders in 1756 and 1757 as a sign of their desire to realign themselves with New France.

Because of the scarcity of current royal medals, it may be that old medals honoring deceased English kings were sometimes impressed into service as gifts to the Indians. This possibility is supported by a painted portrait of the Cherokee chief, Cunne Shote ("Standing Turkey"), who traveled to London in 1762 as a sign of friendship after the conclusion of the Cherokee War (1758–1761). In addition to a gorget of George I (not George III, the reigning king at the time of his visit), Cunne Shote also wears a 1689 coronation medal of William III and Mary II and a 1702 coronation medal of Queen Anne (figs. 20–21). Since he is not likely to have received these medals during the reigns of these monarchs (Cunne Shote would have had to be at least in his seventies or eighties in 1762 to have done so), and since Indian leaders did not bequeath their medals to heirs but were buried with them, it is difficult to avoid the probability that the two medals were given to the Cherokee chief at some later date in lieu of a current Georgian medal.

The use of inappropriate medals as emergency gifts in the Anglo-American colonies is further implied by the existence of French Louis XV HONOS ET VIRTUS medals that had the name of the king reengraved with that of the British George III, sometimes with the date 1775 (fig. 22). These reengraved pieces are often treated as a foil to the accounts of Iroquois leaders discarding their English medals to indicate renouncement of British allegiance,



Fig. 22: France. King Louis XV. HONOS ET VIRTUS medal reengraved in the name of King George III and dated 1775. (ANS 1926.28.1) 56.1 mm, 73.04 g.



Fig. 23: Great Britain. King George III.
AR Lion and Wolf medal. Undated.
Adams 10. (ANS 0000.999.32901)
61.3 mm, 64.61 g.



Fig. 24: Great Britain. CU medal
commemorating the conquest of
Canada issued by the Society for
Promoting Arts and Commerce. 1760.
Betts 429. (ANS 0000.999.22546). 40
mm, 27.39 g.



Fig. 25: Great Britain. CU medal
commemorating the conquest of
Canada issued by the Society for
Promoting Arts and Commerce. 1760.
Betts 430. (ANS 2006.33.12; purchase)
38.5 mm, 24.60 g.



Fig. 26: United States. George Washington. Engraved AR Indian peace medal. 1789. Belden 4C. (ANS 1916.999.197). 106.2 x 134.4 mm (reduced), 66.10 g.

mentioned above, but it seems unlikely that a native owner would have waited until as late as 1775 to renounce allegiance to France. French possessions in North America were ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris (1763), and any lingering hopes among French Canadians that Louis XV might yet try to reclaim them had fully dissipated by 1766. As it would have made little sense for Indian leaders to remain loyal to the defunct French regime in North America after this date, it seems more likely that the medals were captured during or in the aftermath of the French and Indian War but reengraved for regifting to Indian allies of the British on the eve of the American Revolution. No official medals of George III were available for distribution to Indians before the introduction of the Lion and Wolf medal in 1777 (fig. 23).

It has been suggested that two medals produced by the Society Promoting Art and Commerce to celebrate the capture of Montréal and the completion of the conquest of New France were also included among those given to the allied Indian leaders by Johnson (figs. 24–25). However, there is no documentary or find evidence that would support this idea, nor does it seem likely, as both of these medals generally lack holes or fittings that would allow them to be easily worn, a standard requirement for medals intended as gifts to Indian leaders.

Conclusion

This brief overview reveals not only the diversity of official and privately produced medals used in French and Anglo-American diplomacy with Indian neighbors but also the differences in colonial policies of medal

distribution and strategies for handling Indian affairs. Medal distribution in New France appears to have been relatively systematic, thanks to the participation of the royal government at Versailles and the French need to work closely with the Indians to retain their power in North America. In contrast, distribution in the Anglo-American colonies seems to have been more sporadic and on an ad hoc basis. Many of the Anglo-American medals discussed above seem to have been given out in order to mollify Indian leaders after trouble had already broken out rather than as a means of maintaining existing ties of friendship. Even then, they were largely provided by private individuals and nervous governors, not the crown. This carelessness with respect to medallic gifts can be blamed both on the disinterest of the government in supplying royal medals for the Indians and on the not infrequent view of the Indian as an obstacle to, rather than a partner in, Anglo-American prosperity. Only with the coming of the American Revolution did the British crown fully realize what the French had already known: regular official medallic awards to native allies could be important tools in maintaining allegiances in the face of competition. This lesson was not lost on the young United States either. It is perhaps no accident that when the long series of presidential Indian peace medals was introduced in 1789, the obverse type depicted an Indian and the Roman war goddess Minerva, in imitation of Honor and Virtue on the medals of Louis XV (fig. 26).

Current Cabinet Activities

“West of the sunset stands my house, there and east of the dawn...”

By Robert W. Hoge

Of the many activities in which our curatorial staff is engaged, it is only possible to relate a few and to call to readers' attention a modest selection of items that have elicited examination, study, comment, exhibition, or photography in recent weeks or months. As I have stated before, I always feel that if particular pieces have been brought to our attention for research or publication, they are likely also to seem interesting to others. With its all-encompassing collections, the American Numismatic Society is well equipped to serve as an important resource for people seeking many kinds of information.

Numismatic nooks and byways of the world have been explored by our many generous donors of the past, as shown by the extraordinary richness and variety of the ANS cabinet. Although not as well known as its classical Greek and Roman holdings, the Society's coins from the Middle Ages are a delightful part of the pattern. Though now bereft of the magnificent collection of items from the Iberian Peninsula and from the overseas possessions of Portugal and Spain—items from the Hispanic Society of America that formerly had been on “permanent loan” to the ANS by founding benefactor Archer M. Huntington (see *ANS Magazine* 7, no. 3 [2008]: 22–30)—the Society still has significant runs of other medieval coins, thanks to the kindness of gracious contributors.

The ANS holds an outstanding collection of the coinages of the “Latin Orient,” which resulted from the Medieval European crusades, the Holy Wars intended to recapture and hold territories in the Near East that had been lost by Christendom to the advance of Islam (figs. 1–3). This rich treasure trove of numismatic documents has provided a fertile field for researchers for many years—most recently, for Robert Kool, from Israel, and Robert D. Leonard Jr., of the United States, both of whom presented work in this area at the International Numismatic Congress, in Glasgow, in September 2009. The cabinet includes a fine run of the *bisancios saracenatos*.

The ANS Library and Cabinet have long been famous worldwide. But the real extent of these holdings generally only becomes apparent to those pursuing specific, narrow inquiries, and very few people appreciate their breadth and eccentricity. This is a subject that continues to amaze and delight me: to think of all the generosity, vision, and knowledge that have gone into forming this repository

can be staggering. And the great intention of those fine souls was to preserve and share this mosaic of civilization with you and me. So please bear with me as we whirl through a hodge-podge of subject areas. (I'll admit: no one specifically asked about the wonderful seal of the Crusader King Baldwin IV, but I think it is so evocative that I cannot resist bringing it to your attention. Give me a break!)

Greater or Lesser Armenia?

Our friend David L. Vagi had some questions regarding an unusual coin that had been submitted to him for identification and encapsulation by the NGC third-party grading service. It happened to be part of a rare issue of little-known bronze folles minted in Greater Armenia in the late tenth or eleventh century, a variant of a piece in the ANS cabinet (ANS 0000.999.7858) that had first been published by the dean of Armenian numismatics, Paul Bedoukian, in 1952. Differing opinions have been proffered as to who issued this coinage, the first ever to bear a legend in the script of the Armenian language (fig. 4). This coinage imitated the series of anonymous bronze folles introduced by the Byzantine emperor John I Zimisce (AD 969–976); that is, the size as well as the designs and layout of the inscriptions are a very near match. The Armenian version, however, was surprisingly not anonymous. It was struck in the name of a ruler called Gorige (no doubt a variant of “George”—*Kiurike*, in modern Armenian), named as a subsidiary official: *gorabaghadin* or *khorapaghat*, in the original Armenian, and *curopalatus* or *curopalates* in Latin translation.

The obverse of the *Kiurike* coinage features a nimbate bust of Christ Pantocrator, with the Armenian letters IS and KS to either side of his head. The reverse legend in five lines across the field reads (in Armenian) DR OKNE GORIGEI GORABAGHADIN (“May the Lord aid *Kiurke* the *Curopalatus*”).

These enigmatic coins have been attributed to one of the rather obscure potentates of Caucasian Greater Armenia during the time when the Seljuq Turks were in the process of overrunning not only Armenia but most of Anatolia. Bedoukian first thought the issue to have been struck by one of the princes of Daik; Lang and Grierson, respectively, believed it to have been minted either by *Kiurike* II (1048–1100) or *Kiurike* I (979–989), “kings”



Fig. 1: Kingdom of Jerusalem. AV bezant. Imitation of a Fatimid Islamic dinar. Acre mint. Metcalf 9, 215–34; Balog & Yvon 23–4 (ANS 1977.226.42, purchase) 23 mm.



Fig. 2: Kingdom of Jerusalem. AV fragment of cut Latin bezant. Acre mint? Cf. Metcalf 11, 240–323. (ANS 1999.56.2, purchase) 11 mm.



Fig. 3: Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. Baldwin IV (1173–1183). Lead seal (sigillum). Schlumberger pl. 8, 16. (ANS 1956.152.1, gift of Mrs. L. P. Dana) 48 mm.



Fig. 4: Armenia: Lori. Gorige (Kiurike or Kiurke) I (AD 979–989; or possibly Gorige II, 1048–1100). AE follis. Bedoukian 1952, pl. 24, 6; Nercessian 514. (ANS 0000.999.7858) 27 mm.



Fig. 5: Massachusetts Bay Colony.
AR Willow Tree shilling, Boston
mint, 1652. Noe 3-E (ANS
1942.22.1, purchase, ex Parmelee
coll.) 27 mm.

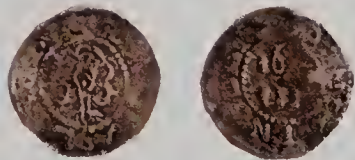


Fig. 6: Massachusetts Bay Colony.
AR Willow Tree threepence.
Boston mint, 1652. Noe 3; Breen
14. (ANS 1944.79.1, purchase) 16
mm. One of the three known
specimens.



Fig. 7: United States. Cu cent, 1794.
Sheldon 40. (ANS 1946.143.109, gift of
George H. Clapp) 29 mm. This gorgeous
coin came to Clapp from H. R. Newcomb,
who had acquired it from A. Sargent.

of the western Armenian region of Lori. Although most subsequent authors appear to favor the attribution to Kiurike II, I find Grierson's arguments in favor of Kiurike I, the former's grandfather, to be more convincing. There were actually four rulers called Gorige (Kiurike) in the Lori principality between 979 and 1245. Another example of the coin appeared in a CNG sale in 1995 and again in a Stack's sale in 2009.

So, how do we classify an Armenian coin like this for ANS departmental purposes? It is of course medieval (which would be *M*), but the other Armenian issues in the cabinet (from the Roupenid Kingdom of Cilician Armenia) are grouped into the Islamic (department *I*) department. But shouldn't it be considered perhaps a Byzantine (department *B*) offshoot? Oh, well...

Vestiges of Early America

The ANS's American collections are unsurpassed in many ways and have been a starting point for much of the best scholarship in the field. The work of Sidney Noe on Massachusetts silver is familiar to all students of this series, and recently Chris Salmon, researching the technology of the Boston mint's seventeenth-century coinage, surveyed the famous collection here. The ANS cabinet of NE, Willow Tree, Oak Tree, and Pine Tree issues is undoubtedly one of the best and most complete ever formed, thanks to such splendid gifts as those from William Bradhurst Osgood Field, collections of whose family papers are in both the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. Dr. Salmon has made remarkable progress in the study of these quintessentially important series; his discoveries and observations will become a fascinating future ANS publication!

Reproduced here is a splendid example of the Boston mint's Willow Tree coinage coin purchased by the ANS in March of 1942 (fig. 5), from the renowned Burdette Johnson's St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company. The ANS paid \$200 for it, using monies donated by George H. Clapp for the purpose of making acquisitions. Johnson had bought this coin from Armin W. Brand, the nephew and heir to the estate of the great collector Virgil Michael Brand, who in turn had acquired the coin from the collection of Dewitt S. Smith, who died in 1909. The piece had previously appeared as lot 306 in the great Parmelee sale of June 25–27, 1890, where it sold for \$46. Another remarkable Willow Tree coin in the Society's collection is one of three recorded (fig. 6), the others being ex Yale University and ex Bushnell/Parmelee/Brown/Brand and Boyd.

The magnificent U.S. large-cent (1793–1857) collection formed and donated by the aluminum magnate and educator George Hubbard Clapp constitutes a constant

benchmark for research and analysis (e.g., fig. 7). Many readers may recall that a large number of the best of Clapp's coins were clandestinely "swapped"—stolen out of the collection and replaced by die duplicates—by none other than the renowned early-cent scholar Dr. William H. Sheldon. This has caused no end of difficulties for the Society and its friends in the attempt to recover the missing coins and in correcting the fraudulent ownership pedigrees that Sheldon perpetrated and foisted upon a whole generation of collectors and dealers. The 1794-cent specialist Al Boka asked for some clarification on the confused record of ownership brought about by Sheldon with regard to a number of the pieces in the ANS cabinet, which is prompting our renewed effort to clarify the picture. Chuck Heck, another 1794 specialist, has been studying all the die states of these famous issues. Again, we seek to obtain the return of the coins stolen from the cabinet. We especially thank all those outstanding and astute individuals, led by Eric P. Newman, who have already helped regain many of them and who remain on the lookout for the remaining contraband coins today. Look for updates in future issues of the *ANS Magazine*.

We hope to move still further in the development and improvement of the U.S. cent collection in the future. Thanks to the foresight and generosity of ANS Trustee Dan Holmes, the Society is currently preparing digital photographs of the entire large-cent collection (e.g., fig. 8). These images will be combined with our updated and improved database search engine to provide an incomparable record of these popular coins. Recently, again due to the kindness of Dan Holmes, the large-cent experts J. R. Grellman and Chris McCawley came to work with us in the coin room to review the large-cent holdings in the ANS cabinet. With their professional help, we are correcting attributions and records and establishing which of the more recently discovered varieties may still need to be acquired in order to continue augmenting the Society's collection.

Interestingly, Bob Grellman noted a number of instances where the large-cent expert Howard Newcomb himself had made attribution errors when he was originally studying George Clapp's coins; in other cases, new varieties have been discovered in the years since Clapp made his donations and Newcomb published his observations. Clapp had foreseen such possibilities and even donated \$500 to be used toward adding unrepresented items to the collection. At the time, in the 1940s, this would have gone a long way toward purchasing additional die varieties of late-date cents. In a future issue of the *ANS Magazine*, we will present an update of "discoveries," corrections, and varieties sought.

Kevin Flynn and Jeff Ambio have made appointments to



Fig. 8: United States. Cu cent. 1818. Newcomb 18.10. (ANS 1870.2.1, gift of Edward Cogan) 29 mm. This handsome early ANS acquisition, long predating the great Clapp collection, came from the famous Georgia hoard of John Swan Randall.



Fig. 9: United States. AR half dollar. 1850. (ANS 1976.113.8, purchase, ex Garrett coll., lot 217), 30.6 mm.



Fig. 10: United States. AR half dollar. 1852. (ANS 0000.999.6436, gift of J. P. Morgan), 30.6 mm.



Fig. 11: United States. AR pattern dollar. 1836. Judd 60. (ANS Korein Collection, no. 47). 39 mm. This spectacular coin is the most flawless example of the Gobrecht issues known to exist. Its truly proof characteristics suggest that other later examples, with their various minor die markers, may only be proof-like survivors.

study U.S. coinages in their particular areas of current research and publication: commemorative coinage and Lincoln-cent matte proofs, and Seated Liberty proof coinage. John Dannreuther came to study early U.S. proof coins in the cabinet as well. The ANS collection includes a number of the great rarities in this area. In fact, thanks to the wonderful collection of proof sets formed by the Philadelphian Robert Brock and later acquired and subsequently given to the ANS by J. Pierpont Morgan, in nearly all cases we hold a proof representative of any particular year and denomination from 1858 on (figs. 9–10). Regrettably, we often still lack coinage examples of the business strikes of these issues.

In connection with the wonderful collection of Gobrecht dollars (fig. 11) that the Society received from our deceased friend Dr. Julius Korein, we are in the process of planning a special event, a Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC) seminar, which will survey the technology, designs, history, and collectability of these beautiful pattern coins. A number of specialists have already been kind enough to share their expertise in the field with us, including John Dannreuther, Robert Julian, Craig Sholley, Saul Teichman, and Anthony Terranova.

Frequently, I find I have to warn people about the abundance of modern “replicas” of collectable early American notes. For the past fifty years or so in this country, these have normally been made of stiff, parchment-like, chemically aged paper. Most are products of the Historical Documents Company, of Philadelphia. Many were distributed as “prizes” in cereal boxes or sold as tourist souvenirs at historic sites or roadside shops. These have no value as collectors’ items. One recent example of an inquiry regarding one of these items came from Marko Perutovic, who had encountered a Confederate States of America one-dollar note of the second series, dated June 2, 1862, with the serial number 355. This is one of the well-known modern copies of notes from the Civil War.

Speaking of the issues from the War Between the States reminds me of another inquiry. Howard Pankratz’s father had been an oilman who traveled in the South in the late 1940s and through the 1950s, and although he did not talk much about his currency collection, he spent considerable amounts of time studying it. Among his effects was a \$1,000 bill of the Confederate States of America, the sort known as the CSA “Type 1” (fig. 12). If not a forgery or replica, this would be one of the scarce notes issued from April 5 through June 24, 1861, while the Confederacy’s capital was situated in Montgomery, Alabama. Certainly Mr. Pankratz had good reason to contact us about the discovery of this note. Replicas of this issue are common, normally displaying one of the following serial numbers: 12, 46, 82, 88, 176, 178, 197, 297, and 321.

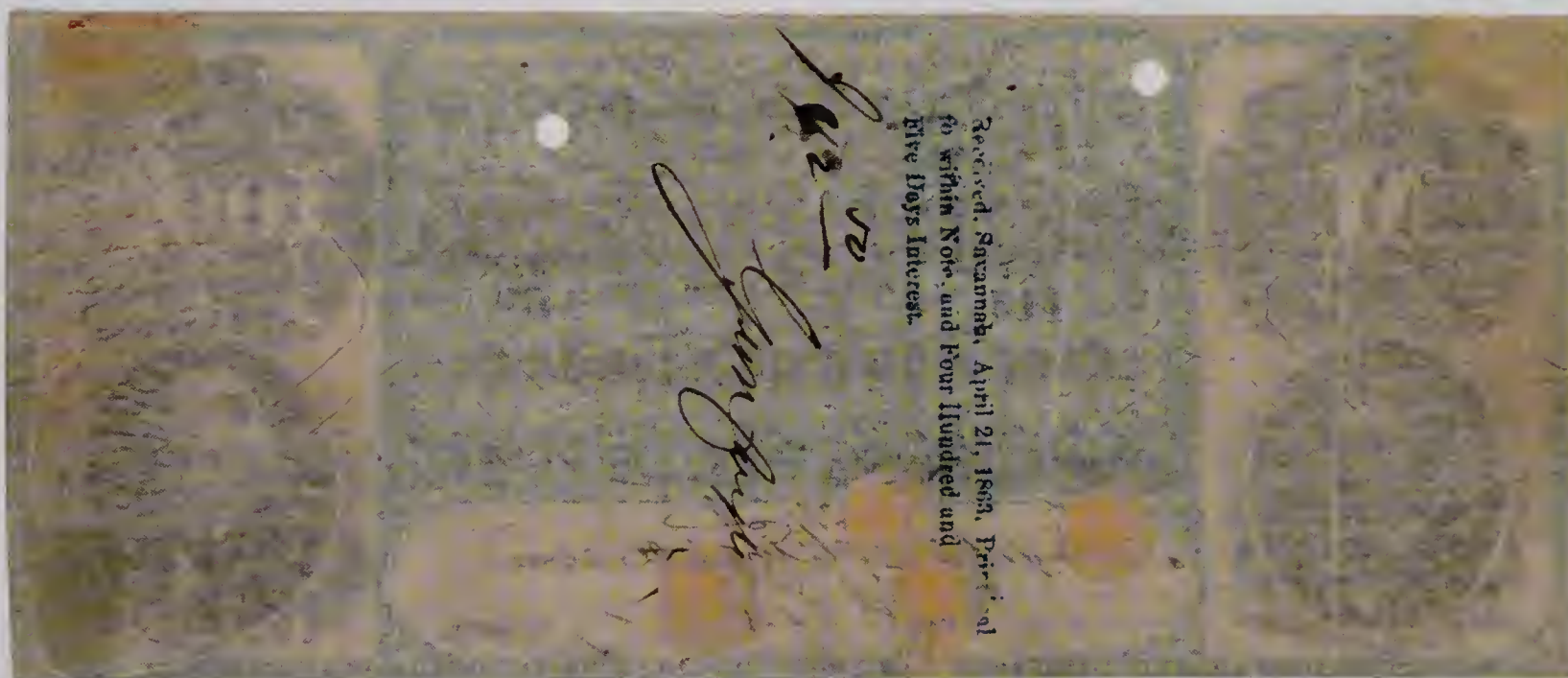


Fig. 12: Confederate States of America. 1,000 dollars. Montgomery, Alabama issue. June 18, 1861. Serial no. 415A. Printed by the National Bank Note Co., New York; punch and cut cancelled. Fricke PF-1; Criswell 1. (ANS 0000.999.11639, presumed gift of Archer M. Huntington) 184 x 77 mm (image reduced).

The ANS holds a genuine example one of these important pieces of paper money (see my article “A New Birth of Freedom: The American Civil War Collection at the ANS,” in the Winter 2005 issue of the *ANS Magazine*). There are believed to be about 115 surviving specimens of this emission, of which 607 were originally issued. Because of their fame and popularity, such notes can be very valuable, but many of them have been “restored” or otherwise had their appearance “enhanced” in an effort to improve their state of preservation. Also, of course, their popularity has led to the abusive production of “replica” copies.

You Deserve a Medal!
The great medals collection at the ANS is always helping to answer one type of question or another. In recent years, it has improved remarkably with the addition of a variety of important pieces, but some of the inquiries that come in are still quite unusual and new to our understanding. One peculiar referral came from Dr. Marion F. Mecklenburg, a senior research scientist at the Smithsonian Institution’s Museum Conservation Institute, who submitted an inquiry at the suggestion of our friend Dr. Richard G. Doty, curator of numismatics



Fig. 13: Spain? Turtle-shell impression of the reverse of the French *Libertas Americana* medal, ca. 1781. Diameter of original medal, 47 mm.



Fig. 14: Spain? Turtle-shell impression of an early 4th c. Roman imperial coin type.

at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. While teaching some graduate courses at the Polytechnic University of Valencia, in Spain, Dr. Mecklenburg was asked by faculty member Javier Sánchez Portas for an opinion on a couple of odd medallic objects. Asked to comment on these pieces on the basis of their images, I decided they appeared to be made of turtle shell, the images suggesting that they must have been created by impressing the softened (boiled) shell with actual numismatic specimens of some kind (fig. 13). Among these curious items was an example of one of the premier medals of the United States, the famous *Libertas Americana* issue of 1781 by Augustin DuPré, commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, the illustrious American *envoy* to the court of King Louis XVI of France.

Pursuing this item further, Mecklenburg consulted the specialist Donald Williams, who reported that the technique of boiling and pressing tortoise shell was perfected about 1700 by John Obrisset, in England, but that the earliest and among the best records of the technology involved with this process appeared in the Abbé Charles Plumier's *L'art du tourneur* (*Art of the Turner*), published in Lyon, in 1701. It must have been not unlike the earlier technique developed for making medallic impressions in whalebone (baleen). Incidentally, Plumier spent many years in America studying the native flora (he was the first to identify and describe the *fuchsia* plant). His publication was the earliest known treatise on the lathe and the first to describe and illustrate previously secret techniques of turning not only wood but also various metals, ivory, diamonds, and other substances. He delineated both the techniques, tools, and machines to be used and the objects made in this way: vases, urns,

knives, snuff boxes, and so on.

The renowned researcher George Fuld was studying examples of the George Washington issue commonly referred to as Baker 288 (the Masonic medal dated 1797) and determined that an electrotype in our cabinet differs from all other known specimens. This proof indicates that somewhere in other numismatic hands there exists another unlocated genuine specimen of this rare medal, from which the Society's collection's piece had to have been derived.

Working in collaboration with the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, our friend Jean-Paul Divo visited the cabinet during the preparation of his new book on the French medals of Louis XV (e.g., fig. 14). He was pleasantly surprised to find such a fine series of these medals represented in our collection and has listed them all individually as examples of their issues in this work. Thank you, M. Divo. Now, of course, we need to go through the collection and assign and enter the new Divo catalog numbers for each specimen!

Vicki Rineck sent us an inquiry with an image of a military medal about which she sought information. Acquired at an estate sale, the piece was the *Signum Laudis* ("Sign of Praise") military merit decoration of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, issued during World War I. The original version of this medal, issued in bronze and designated solely for commissioned officers, was introduced by the Kaiser Franz Joseph March 12, 1890, to denote imperial praise and recognition (*allerhöchste belobende Anerkennung*) both for outstanding achievements in war and for excellent service in peace. A portrait of Franz Joseph appeared on the obverse, and on the reverse, the motto *SIGNUM LAUDIS* within a laurel wreath. Both the wartime and the peacetime versions were to be worn on the left breast.

Although the ANS Library remains an outstanding resource for the study of materials of this kind, since the disposal of this part of the ANS collection—foreign military medals, orders, and decorations—the Society no longer includes such items in its cabinet. Of course, this does not stop members of the public from making interesting inquiries in the field. This medal is a good example of the kind of specimen that can be usefully researched via online resources, to which we can refer those interested.

So I referred Ms. Rineck to a potentially suitable Internet site (www.austro-hungarian-army.co.uk/signum.htm) and checked it out myself. I learned more than I had intended. In 1911, for instance, a new silver version of the *Signum* was authorized for repeated actions deserving imperial praise (*neuerliche allerhöchste belobende An-*



Fig. 15: France: Paris. Louis XV. AE commemorative medal. 1763. *Médailles Françaises* 246, 14. (ANS 1959.51.21, gift of Mrs. O. E. Raymond) 42 mm. The medal commemorated the end of the Seven Years War, which had not turned out gloriously for France.

erkennung). A decree of April 1, 1916, introduced bars for second and third awards of the silver Merit Medal and further introduced a new grade altogether, the *Grosse Militärverdiensmedaille*. This somewhat larger piece was finished in gold and had a laurel wreath around the crown that served as the decoration's suspension loop. The *grosse* signaled the emperor's particular praise and recognition (*besondere allerhöchste belobende Anerkennung*) and was awarded to only thirty individuals—four of whom subsequently received a bar to the award in addition.

From December 13, 1916, the bronze, the silver, and the *grosse* Military Merit Medals were all permitted the addition of “gold” crossed swords in recognition of further outstanding achievements. If a recipient's medal already had a bar, the swords were affixed to the bar; if not, they were to be attached directly to the decoration's suspension ribbon. In February 1917, the awarding of bars was introduced for the *grosse*, and in April, a new version of the medals appeared bearing a portrait of the imperial successor, Franz Joseph's grandnephew Karl I (who had been one of the original recipients of the *grosse*). In this final version, the crown suspension emblem was changed to a double crown, reflecting both Austria and Hungary.

Let us all recognize and acknowledge achievement and bravery. As I stated at the outset of this column, what constantly impresses me as I go about our current cabinet activities is the greatness of those unselfish collectors and connoisseurs who have built the ANS's collections. If you are one of them, you deserve a medal, your own *grosse* with bars and swords!

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Reception Honoring Donors

On October 23, 2009, the ANS was delighted to host a ceremony and reception honoring its donors over the last decade. In an era where contributions to the arts continue to diminish, it is indeed impressive that over the last decade the ANS has raised over \$16 million in cash. With the foresight, discipline, and vision of the ANS Trustees and donors, the Society now enjoys a \$43 million endowment, a deficit-free budget, and an active program of events hosted in our beautiful and accessible space. None of this would have happened without the incredible generosity, dedication, and support of donors.

In connection with this event, which involved the unveiling of new donor plaques and our benefactor wall, the ANS recognized Donald Partrick, Chester Krause, the Edlow Family, Joel Anderson, Charles Anderson, George Wyper, Sydney Martin, Stanley DeForest Scott, Jonathan Kagan, Dan Hamelberg, John Adams, Roger Siboni, and the late Julius Korein.



ANS President Mr. Roger Siboni addresses donors



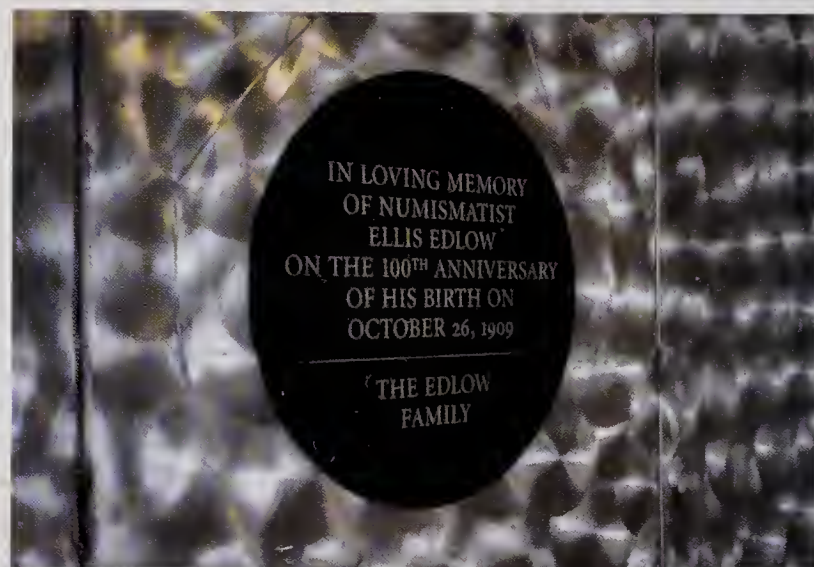
The Korem family views the ANS display of Gobrecht dollars donated by the late Dr. Julius Korein



Mr and Mrs. Kenneth Edlow, Mr. Stanley DeForest Scott, and ANS Curator Mr. Robert Hoge



Dr. Arnold-Peter C. Weiss, Mrs. Ann Black, and Mr. Richard Eidswick



The Edlow Family Curatorial Department plaque in honor of Ellis Edlow



The Wyper Family plaque adorns a Curatorial Office



A plaque in honor of ANS Benefactor Donald Partrick and all donors to the Society adorns the entryway.



The Chester Krause Vault plaque



The most recently added Benefactor plaques

Elections

The 152nd annual meeting for the American Numismatic Society was held on Saturday, October 24, 2009. During the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, sixteen Associate Members were elected to the status of Fellow: Jack Benedict, Roman Coin Collector; Jamsheed Choksy, Professor of Central Eurasian Studies at Indiana University; Mary Counts, President of Whitman Publishing, Augustus B. Sage Society member; John J. Dobbins, ANS summer seminar student, Professor of art history at the University of Virginia, specialist on Pompeii and Morgantina; Cynthia M. Harrison, ANS summer seminar student, specialist on Achaemenid coinage; Steve Ivy, Co-Chairman and CEO of Heritage, Augustus B. Sage Society member; Sydney F. Martin, ANS Trustee, specialist on Colonial coinage, Augustus B. Sage Society member; Richard Ponterio, Executive VP of Ponterio & Associates, a division of Bowers & Merena; Robert Schaaf, ANS Life Associate; Warren C. Schultz, Professor of Islamic History at DePaul University; Peter Sugar, Co-President of Flushing Coin Club; Thomas Tesoriero, Ancient Coin and Token specialist at Spink/Smythe; Gary Trudgen, Editor of Colonial Newsletter; Richard D. Weigel, Professor of History at Western Kentucky University; Kerry Wetterstrom, Editor of *Celator*, specialist on ancient coinage; and Vicken Yegparian, U.S. copper, silver, and gold coins specialist at Stacks.

Twenty-one Fellows present at the meeting raised their hands in favor of the nominations and seventy-one proxies were counted, electing the following individuals to serve on the Board of Trustees in the class of 2012: Mr. Joel R. Anderson, a major donor to the ANS, elected to the Board of Trustees in 2006, and serves on the Nominating and Governance Committee.

Prof. Jere L. Bacharach, a member since 1966, a Fellow since 1981, served on the Council from 1993 to 2000 and reelected to serve on the Board in 2004. He is the Stanley D. Golub Professor Emeritus of International Studies and Professor Emeritus of Middle East History, The University of Washington, Seattle.

Prof. Roger S. Bagnall, a member since 1974, a Fellow since 1987 and a life fellow since 1993 was elected to the Board of Trustees in 2006, an expert in classics and papyrology, he taught at Columbia University and is now Director of the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at NYU.

Mr. Kenneth L. Edlow, a major donor to the ANS, joined the ANS in 1972, became a fellow in 1991, a life fellow in 1996, elected to the Board in 1993, has served on several committees, was ANS Treasurer from 2000–2004 and is now Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Walter J. Husak, of Burbank, CA, is the owner of an aerospace-part manufacturing company. He began collecting coins in 1955 when he was spending a summer in Iowa at his grandparents' farm and in 1980 he purchased his first large cent (1804). In 1986, he purchased his first Sheldon-13, and over the next decades built one of the most important Sheldon collections in the world, which was sold by Heritage in 2008. A member since 2008, Mr. Husak is a donor to the F. Campbell Library Chair.

Mr. Sydney F. Martin, joined the ANS in 1997, elected to the Board in 2005. He is a major donor to ANS and is ANS Treasurer.

Mr. Stanley DeForest Scott, a member since 1993, was elected to the Board in 2003.

Mr. Roger S. Siboni, became a member of the ANS in 1995, a fellow in 2003, Life Fellow in 2004, was elected to the Board in 2003, served as First Vice-President 2005–2007 and President of the Society in 2008.

The 2010 Gala in Honor of Mr. Victor England Jr.

The 2010 Annual Dinner Gala, in honor of Mr. Victor England Jr., took place on Thursday, January 7, 2010, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. With nearly two hundred guests in attendance, this year's event raised over \$200,000. Gala attendees enjoyed a cocktail reception, sponsored by Whitman Publishing, in the Hilton Room, followed by the dinner, live and silent auctions, and dancing in the Empire Room.

ANS Executive Director Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan acted as the evening's emcee. ANS President Mr. Roger S. Siboni introduced Mr. England, gave an entertaining slide show of coins illustrating some of Victor's traits, thanked him for his longtime commitment to the Society and the field of numismatics, and presented him with a silver and bronze Donald Groves Medal set specially engraved with Victor's name and the date.

Throughout the evening, guests were able to bid on silent-auction items generously donated by Classical Numismatic Group, Mr. Richard Eidswick, Mr. Dan Hamelberg, Prof. Ralph W. Mathisen, Mr. Michael Moran, and Three Coins Wine. The silent auction raised over \$2,000.

The live auction was called by the always entertaining Mr. Harmer Johnson and raised over \$40,000 through the sale of items donated by Mr. Basil Demetriadi, Mr. Dan Hamelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Kagan, Dr. David Menchell, Mr. David Sear, Mr. Roger S. Siboni, Dr. Elena Stolyarik, Mr. Peter Tompa and Ms. Kelly Goode, Dr. Arnold-Peter C. Weiss, and Mr. Richard Witschonke.

The evening concluded after a superb dinner and spirited dancing to music performed by the Lester Lanin Orchestra. All guests received a gift bag, which included a special-edition American Numismatic Society/Classical Numismatic Group stainless-steel sport bottle and a 2010 Classical Numismatic Group Inc. calendar. The event was made possible by the generous sponsorship of Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Whitman Publishing LLC, Gemini Numismatic Auctions LLC, Nomos AG, Stack's, Dr. Alain Baron, NG SA, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Edlow, Freeman & Sear, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Kagan, Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG, and Spectrum Numismatics. We are incredibly grateful to all those who attended or contributed to the 2010 Gala.



Honoree Victor England Jr. with ANS Trustee Roger Siboni



Gala Honoree Victor England Jr. makes his acceptance speech



Christine Karstedt and Eric Streiner



Front row, L to R: Ying Bennis, Ira Goldberg, Jason Villarreal, Kyle Ponterio; Back row, L to R: Steve Rubinger, Jay Galst, Joann Galst, Kent Ponterio, Richard Ponterio



Front row, L to R: Ugo Leca, Vicken Yegparian, Marissa Lederman, Andrew Givens, Andrew Bowers, Jini Matthews; Back row, L to R: Bruce Hagen, Melissa Karstedt, Eric Streiner, Larry Solomon, David Alexander, Christine Karstedt



Front row, L to R: Bobbie Kreindler, David Hendin, Pamela Berk, Harlan Berk, Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert; Back row, L to R: Shanna Berk-Schmidt, Aaron Berk, Pablo Saban, Roxanna Pireh



Front row, L to R: Brittany Boals, Christine Sundman, David Sundman, Jonathan Kagan, Ute Wartenberg Kagan; Back row, L to R: Will Hollis, Dawn Burbank, Michelle Hudson, Q. David Bowers, Luis Domingo



Front row, L to R: Christine Miniman, Arnold Miniman, Roger Sibom, Elizabeth Halin; Back row, L to R: Gene Sherman, Mrs. Gene Sherman, Diane Williams, Ray Williams, Andrew Carlson



Front row, L to R: George Wyper, Marco Mignucci, Fuat Üzülmmez, Rick Witschonke, Basil Demetriadi; Back row, L to R: Aachim Schramm, Arnold-Peter C. Weiss, Larry Stack, Tom Zieblick, Richard Eidswick



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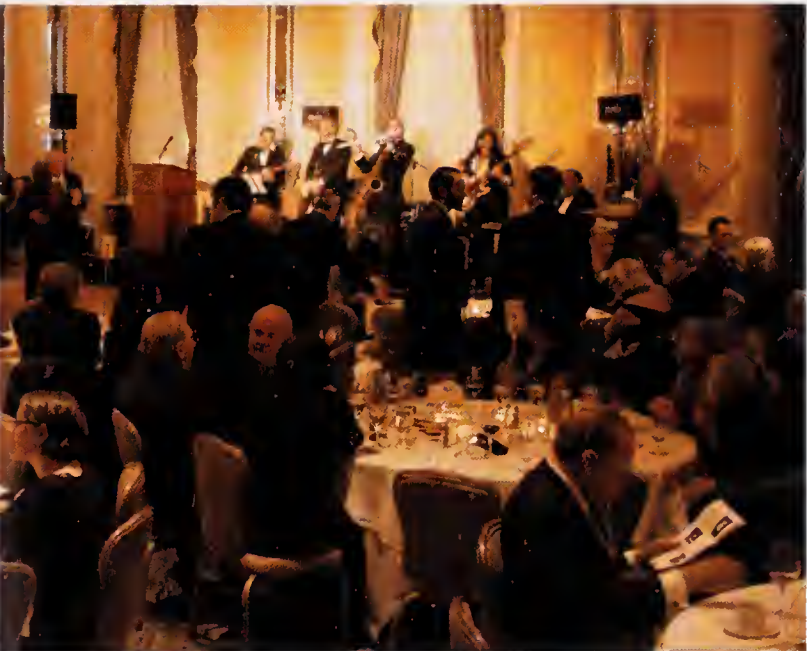
Honoree Victor England Jr. chats with Gala Sponsors Tory and Robert Freeman of Freeman & Scar and Arturo Russo of Numismatica Ars Classica



Ray and Diane Williams, Christine and Arnold Miniman; ANS Fellow Ray Williams purchased the necklace (a string of original wampum from a 1600s Seneca site) that his wife, Diane, wore to the Gala



Basil Demetriadi



The Lester Lamm Orchestra



Auctioneer Harmer Johnson

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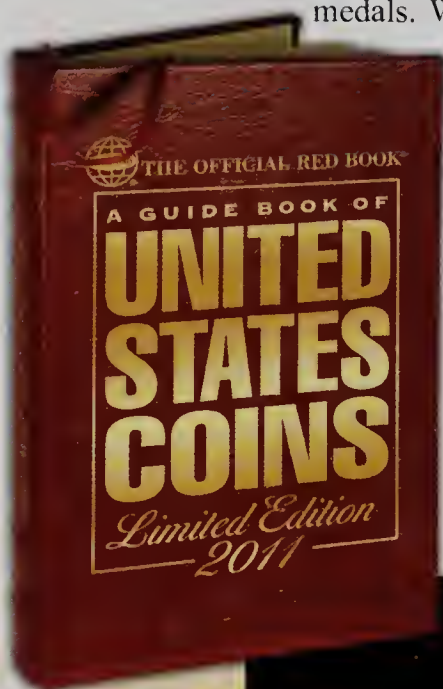
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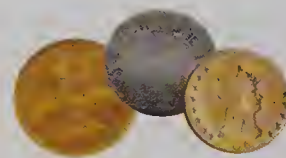
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Rev. Two skeletons support a cartouche framed by bones. A naked child sits atop the cartouche blowing soap bubbles. The fields engraved with the arms of Everwijn and the inscription: Dorothea Everwijn overleden den 8. December 1670. Below, within an oval cartouche the inscription Gedenckt te / Sterven. Blowhole by cartouche on the obverse, instead of on the edge.

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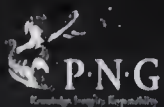
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